

Portfolio

£22,000 to be won

There is £22,000 available to be won in today's Times Portfolio competition: the weekly prize of £2,000 and the daily £2,000. The daily competition yesterday was won by Mr John Church who lives in Goring-on-Thames, Reading. He receives £2,000. Portfolio list, page 22: price changes, Information Service, back page. Readers who would like a Portfolio card should send a stamped addressed envelope to: The Times Portfolio, PO Box 40, Blackburn BB1 6AJ.

Peace talks at Austin break down

Talks to end the 10-day pay strike at Austin Rover broke down last night after 90 minutes. The peace move came after a meeting of the joint union negotiators in Coventry. Eleven of the 14 factories are working normally.

Perfect end to shuttle flight

The Discovery glided to a precision landing at Kennedy Space Centre after one of the most successful shuttle missions, including the historic recovery of two wayward satellites. Page 6

Legal change

The Government introduced its Bill for an independent prosecution service, a network of Crown prosecutors to take over responsibility from the police for criminal proceedings. Page 4

Kohl attacked

Quoting from a Times leading article, Herr Hans-Jochen Vogel, the Social Democratic parliamentary leader, led an attack in the Bundestag on Chancellor Kohl's handling of the Flick scandal. Page 5

Baby Fae dies

Baby Fae, who was given a baboon's heart three weeks ago in an operation in California, died from kidney failure and not rejection of the heart, doctors said. Transplant doubts, page 7

TV licence plea

The BBC has applied to the Home Secretary for a television licence fee which is believed to be between £60 and £70. Page 2 Bernard Levin, page 8

Chess anger

There was whistling and angry remarks from the audience at the world chess championship in Moscow after the fifteenth successive draw. Page 6



Church unity

Mr Derek Worlock, the Roman Catholic Archbishop of Liverpool, who says that the General Synod decision on women priests is an obstacle to church unity. Back page

Education shock

The decision to make 250,000 parents with more than £13,000 a year pay appreciably more towards students' costs has shocked the middle classes. Family Money, page 28

Anfield signing

Liverpool have signed the Leicester City captain, Kevin Macdonald, for £400,000, but he will not be able to play immediately because he starts a three-match suspension today. Page 31

Leader page, 9

Letters: On Europe, from Mr J. D. Taylor, MP, MEP; overseas aid, from the Rev B. Thorogood and others; TV and violence from Mr W. Belsom

Leading articles: Coal strike; Chad; 1922 Committee; Obituary, page 10

Mr J. Sandford Smith the Duke of Somerset

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Pit strike collapse by Christmas predicted by NCB

● The National Coal Board expects the return to work to bring about a virtual collapse of the miners' strike by Christmas. ● Regional NCB officials have offered to open their attendance books for independent scrutiny to prove that their back-to-work figures are accurate. Page 2

By Paul Routledge and Anthony Bevin

The National Coal Board expects the continuing return to work by miners to produce a virtual collapse of the pit strike by Christmas, with more than half the striking miners of the National Union of Mineworkers going back to their jobs.

That was the verdict last night of the board's communications director, Mr Michael Eaton, at the end of a week in which, according to board figures, just over 3,000 strikers have crossed NUM picket lines to break their involvement in the 36-week-old conflict.

At the same time it became known that a senior member of the Cabinet has proposed that working miners who are isolated and being intimidated in strike-bound communities should be resettled for their own protection.

Mr Arthur Scargill, president of the NUM, hotly contested the board's figures and what he called the board's "black propaganda", saying: "The miners' strike remains solid, demonstrating the determination, courage, and wonderful support of NUM members and their families in this crucial fight to save jobs and communities."

However, Mr Eaton, director of the coal board's North Yorkshire area, responded in an interview with The Times: "I expect we will get more than half of the industry back by Christmas. They (the NUM) just have to go for a ballot, and a confirmation you get a positive result."

Police seek to mend fences with Labour

By Richard Evans, Lobby Reporter

The Police Federation is making moves to repair the disastrous breakdown in relations between the police and Labour Party. One result of this could be the removal of Mr Eldon Griffiths, Conservative MP for Bury St Edmunds, as their £10,000 a year parliamentary adviser.

The federation, which represents 120,000 officers below the rank of superintendent, has made unofficial approaches to the Labour Party with a view to arranging a meeting with Mr Neil Kinnock and senior party officials.

Although it is considered to be too delicate to meet at present because of the miners' strike, Mr Kinnock is known to be sympathetic. A federation spokesman said: "After its party conference in Blackpool, where Labour went out on a limb to condemn the police, there is a great deal of bitterness between the police and the party. There is no doubting that. But we would like to normalize our relationship with Labour."

It is felt by some officials that the federation's wish to "repair fences" will not be helped by retaining Mr Griffiths, an outspoken right winger.

A recent editorial in the independent magazine Police Review also urged that Mr Griffiths should go. His critics say that by acting

Men were working at 133 of the industry's 179 pits, he added, and the return to work would accelerate next week. "I would be surprised if we don't get 7,000 to 8,000 more back."

Some members of the centre-left coalition on the national executive of the NUM who have backed the strike since it began in Yorkshire on March 12 are known to take the view that if 51 per cent of the men go

MacGregor cash 2  
David Hart 2  
Leading article, letters 9

back to work "then we will have to think again". Should Mr Eaton's prediction prove correct, that radical reappraisal could take place on December 13, but it would almost certainly be postponed until the new year.

The propaganda war between the two sides in the industry reached a new pitch yesterday as the mineworkers released their first area-by-area figures for the dispute since it began in mid-March.

If the union is to be believed, fewer than 30,000 men, out of a total manpower of 191,500 are at work in the collieries and workshops. The board says that about 60,000 NUM members are at work. Claims that that number is inflated by the inclusion of white-collar and non-production workers are disputed.

Mr Eaton added: "If I expect

an accelerated return to work, then by next weekend one is expecting more than 67,000 back at work. In terms of the mining industry, when we get just over 70,000 we are getting on for the half-way stage.

There are still five weeks to go before Christmas and the board has discreetly extended its qualifying period for holiday bonuses to the end of next week from the original deadline of November 19 so as to tempt more men to abandon the strike.

All the board's efforts are directed towards beating the strike rather than resuming peace talks with the NUM. Mr Eaton described the initiative of Anglican bishops offering to act as mediators in the dispute as "a dead duck". Asked when the negotiations might restart, he replied: "There will not be any."

"We have nothing else to negotiate with on our side. We should need before any meaningful negotiations can even begin, a statement from the NUM that showed they were going to move away from the position they have maintained all the way through."

The prospects of a restart to the peace process receded even further last night when Mr Pat Lowry, chairman of Acas, said he would consider a new initiative only if there were signs of the NUM or the board changing their stance.

Coal board officials said that

Continued on back page, col 5

Kinnock to appear with Scargill at rally

By Our Political Correspondent

Mr Neil Kinnock and Mr Arthur Scargill are to appear together at a Labour Party rally in support of the miners at Stoke on Trent on November 30. The Labour leader's office said yesterday that the rally would be staged "to put the case for coal and mining jobs and communities."

But the meeting will also be seen as a test of the delicate political relationship between the two men. Mr Kinnock will be under enormous pressure to restate his views on picket line violence. It is also possible that he will have been persuaded to give public support to Mr Roy Hattersley's view that the NUM leadership should actively and formally consult its membership on the continuation of the strike.

● Mr Kinnock told miners in his Islington constituency last night that he would be prepared to go with them on a picket line - when he could find the time (Tim Jones writes).

Mr Kinnock also said he was prepared to meet the executive of the South Wales NUM who criticized him for failing to attend their rallies. He added that if he was a miner he would still be on strike to defend jobs and communities.

Petrol and beer lift inflation to 5%

The rate of inflation increased to 5 per cent last month from 4.7 per cent in September. However, inflation should fall again by the end of the year as a result of lower mortgage rates, (David Smith, Economics Correspondent writes).

The index of retail prices rose 0.6 per cent in October to 357.7, from 355.5 in September. There were price rises in a wide range

of goods and services but particularly large increases in petrol prices, up 4.5p a gallon, and beer, up 4p a pint.

Mr Tom King, Secretary of State for Employment, said the October increase should be reversed. He called for growing public awareness of the relative movements of wages and prices. The latest Gallup poll shows

that only one person in 10 is aware that wages have gone up faster than prices over the last year, Mr King said.

"In fact, wages have risen twice as fast as food prices over this period."

Figures also released yesterday showed a public sector borrowing requirement of £448m in October. Details, page 23

Flying Dutchman - Virgin Atlantic style

From David Cross

To the crash of drums and an ear-splitting crescendo from the brass section of the local police band, Virgin Atlantic yesterday brought its particular brand of cut-price air travel to the Continent.

The staid burgers of Maasricht in Southern Holland are not used to such a show for what was described as an "inaugural" flight, although the first Bac 1-11 aircraft chartered by the company had actually slipped quietly across the Channel in the fog the day before. But if Mr Richard Branson, the flamboyant and youthful head of Virgin Records, has his way, the new

service will turn their medieval town into a new gateway to Europe for passengers from London and the United States.

The new venture, which offers an initial fare of £16 one-way, rising to £25 in three weeks time, is regarded by Mr Branson as possibly the precursor of a regular shuttle service between Gatwick and northern Europe. In the meantime, however, he has set his sights lower. He believes that the new route could make "all the difference" to the viability of his cut-fare transatlantic route between Gatwick and Newark during the lean winter months.

Maasricht airport, hurriedly constructed on a 100ft high plateau by Field-Marshal Montgomery when Maasricht fell to the Allies in 1944, but now fully modernized with grants from the EEC and incentives from the Dutch Government, "is anxious to augment the handful of flights which currently use its facilities."

Never one to shun publicity, Mr Branson joined yesterday's flight to pose for photographers. Two pretty girls, whom those in the know had assumed were reporters, took advantage of a 20-minute delay on the tarmac at Gatwick airport to earn their free passage. To the great amusement of their captive audience, the girls discarded

their coats to emerge as "the Flamingo Hamsters", a comedy vocal act.

By the time the flight crew had energetically passed champagne, cold snacks and coffee among the 80 or so passengers, it was time for the debris to be collected and seat belts fastened for the touchdown at Maasricht.

For those members of the press who had helped to consume a reputed 60 cases of champagne during Virgin Atlantic's maiden flight across the Atlantic last summer, and scores of celebrities, yesterday's journey had been all too brief.



Facing the press: Svetlana in Moscow yesterday

I was a CIA pet says Svetlana

From Richard Owen, Moscow

Stalin's daughter, Svetlana, yesterday emerged from seclusion in a Moscow hotel to tell a carefully controlled news conference that she had "never been free for a single day" during her 17 years in the West.

Using her Russian name Svetlana Alliluyeva, and speaking in Russian, she said she had decided to return three weeks ago because of her longing to see her children and grandchildren and to "get rid of my sense of guilt."

Her published revelations about Stalin's private life and the Soviet system had been written with help from Western intelligence. "I became a favourite pet of the CIA and of all those who went to the length of telling me what I should write and how. Svetlana's books are said to have made her a millionaire."

Yesterday she brushed aside questions about her father's crimes, saying she was not interested in politics. She defended her controversial decision to bring her 13-year-old American-born daughter, Olga, with her. "She is not entitled in any measure to determine and decide her own life."

Olga's father, Mr William

Peters, is an American architect. The marriage was annulled in 1973. Before returning, Svetlana lived in Cambridge, with Olga attending boarding school at Saffron Walden.

Only a limited number of Western correspondents were allowed to attend the press conference at the women's committee building. Soviet officials claimed Svetlana had drawn up the list.

The Times was excluded, with the Daily Telegraph, the Financial Times, Time magazine, Newsweek, all American television companies and most of the West European press, including the Italian communist paper, L'Unita. No explanation was given. Reporters who protested were told it was "up to Svetlana. The Guardian, the BBC and Reuters news agency were among those invited."

Those allowed in said Svetlana appeared composed, but near the end of the conference became emotional, displaying hints of the venom she hurled at Western correspondents who approached her on the street this week after she had been tracked down to the Soviet-kaya hotel.

Continued on back page, col 2

Libya says hit squad killed ex-premier

From Alice Brinton, Cairo

Libyan radio monitored in Cairo, announced yesterday that a revolutionary "suicide squad" had killed the former Libyan Prime Minister, Mr Abdul Hanid Bakouh who has been living in exile in Egypt since 1977.

It gave no details and merely stated: "In implementation of resolutions by Libyan national congresses which set up suicide squads to liquidate enemies of the revolution, the revolutionary forces, at 3 pm on Monday, November 12 executed the traitor and stray dog Abdul Hanid Bakouh who has sold his conscience to the enemies of the Arab nation and Libya people."

Although the state-run Middle East News Agency reported the Libyan radio claim, so far there has been no comment from official Egyptian sources.

Mr Bakouh's brother-in-law, Mr Khalid Mansour, who lived with the former Prime Minister and his wife in the Cairo suburb of Heliopolis, said on the telephone that he had only just learnt of the broadcast claim.

His brother-in-law and wife had left the house on Sunday or Monday without telling him where they were going. He had had no word from them since then and was worried. He had not however contacted the police.

Mr Bakouh was Prime Minister until 1968, and then Ambassador to France under King Idris who was overthrown by Colonel Gaddafi in 1969. He was arrested by Colonel Gaddafi's revolutionaries after the coup and was later acquitted of crimes under the previous regime.

Libyans in Chad, page 6

Security clamp on Irish summit

By Anthony Bevin and Richard Ford

Dr Garret FitzGerald, the Irish Prime Minister, is expected to arrive in Britain today in readiness for a summit with Mrs Thatcher, at Chequers, on Monday.

Such was the ferocity of the security clampdown in London yesterday that ministerial and Whitehall sources not only refused to discuss the time and place of the meeting, but even the agenda heads were classified.

Because Dr FitzGerald and the Prime Minister last met officially at Chequers a year ago it had been expected that Mrs Thatcher would be going to Dublin for the coming Anglo-Irish talks.

But in the wake of last month's Brighton bombing there is an acute security and political concern about the summit.

Mrs Thatcher is scheduled to attend a Community heads of government meeting in Dublin early next month, and security advisers might well have advised that it was better to limit the risks by asking Dr FitzGerald to come to Britain again.

Certainly, the security forces in Britain appear to have learned a salutary lesson from the tragic mistakes of Brighton. The Prime Minister's protection has never been so stringent, and the uncertainty that has been deliberately spread about the weekend's expected summit is part of the security exercise.

The political sensitivity of the summit is also keenly felt because of Brighton.

Mrs Thatcher has said that her views on the future of Ulster will not be altered by the bombing, although it has increased her determination to ensure that "there must be no hiding place, no safe haven" for an assassin.

While she will want to seek greater cooperation with the republic on the security issue, Mrs Thatcher will be careful not to hold out any hopes of concessions to Dr FitzGerald on Northern Ireland's sovereignty, pooled or otherwise.

British Telecom shares set at 130p each

British Telecom shares will be priced at 130p each when they go on offer to the public next week, the Government announced yesterday. The terms of the issue value British Telecom at £7,800m and will raise an estimated £3,700m for the Government.

City stockbrokers predicted last night that the shares could start trading at 10p or 20p above the 130p offer price. Terms of the offer, page 2; Parliament, page 4; Kenneth Fleet, page 23; Family Money, page 26.

Inside



Let the good times roll

Charlie Chaplin played it in 1912, but what is happening to the British sport of roller hockey? Page 11



In vino veritas

Jane MacQuitty picks the best of the Beaujolais Nouveau Page 15



A slice of Big Apple pie

Philip Norman bakes a Dundee cake in New York Page 8

We interrupt this programme...

Bernard Levin criticizes the BBC's knee-jerk reaction against advertising Page 8

Monday



The Shiite challenge

Part one of The Times Guide to the Islamic world

Sex and the under-16s

The rights of parents - the plight of children

David v Goliath

Who are the giant-killers rejoicing after the FA Cup first round?



Can you be happy this Christmas knowing he isn't?

For millions of children Christmas is something to look forward to. For thousands, though, it can prove just the beginning of another year of deprivation. We try our best, throughout the year, to tackle both the emotional and physical problems of these thousands. Unfortunately, we are unable to help them all. Not through any lack of willing. But because of lack of money. So please help us with a donation however small. To small children its effect won't be small.

Name: \_\_\_\_\_  
Address: \_\_\_\_\_  
The Children's Society, Freepost, London SE11 4BR.







# Rail fares to rise by up to 8.1% and London bus and Tube tickets cost more

By Michael Horsnell

Train fares are to rise by up to 8.1 per cent in the new year in spite of British Rail's profit of £7.8m last year, it was announced yesterday. And in London bus and Underground fares will rise by an average 9 per cent. London Regional Transport said.

The announcements led to a bitter attack by the Greater London Council and a call by the Transport and General Workers' Union to busmen throughout the country not to collect fares on Monday, November 26.

The rail fare increase will average about 6.5 per cent from January 6 and is designed to meet agreed government financial targets.

Last year government public service obligation grants to pay for socially necessary but unprofitable lines amounted to £860m, a sum reduced to £837m this year and to be further reduced in 1985.

So far this year passenger business is up by 2 per cent but freight business has been affected by an unspecified amount because of the miners' dispute.

The variation in fares in-creases reflects the variation in investment in new rolling stock and equipment on different lines.

While the single fare from London to Liverpool goes up from £21.50 to £22.50 (4.7 per cent) the fare from London to Nottingham rises from £13.50 to £14.60 (8.1 per cent).

London commuter lines, where fares will rise well above the average, include the new Bedford to Moorgate service and the new express service from London to Gatwick airport, but these fares have not yet been disclosed.

British Rail will also introduce a new range of off-peak cheap return tickets from next May, and there will be no increase in the price of railcards, now held by about two million people.

And season ticket holders will pay present rates for new tickets before January 6.

London Regional Transport said bus and Tube fares rises are broadly in line with inflation since the last fares increase in May, 1983. But one-zone bus and Underground journeys will remain at 40p in central

London and 30p within other zones.

Underground fares wholly or partly outside Greater London will go down as the money given to LRT by the Government will cover the entire network, including those lines in Essex, Hertfordshire and Buckinghamshire, not just that part in the greater London area.

Bus fares outside Greater London will not be affected as these are the responsibility of the relevant county councils.

Cheap day returns on the Underground will go up by 20p and the special cheap maximum fares on buses and the Tube on Sundays will be withdrawn. The standard children's fare on London buses goes up by 5p to 15p.

Mr Dave Wetzel, chairman of the GLC transport committee, said: "We would be looking for a drop in fares due to the higher revenue from extra passengers. As a result of this action there will be a return to the decline in service and the high cost of travel before our 'fares fair' package."

Mr Philip Monjack, a chartered accountant, told creditors that the Monjacks did not become involved until 1983. They bought the business from Courtlands for £250,000.

Concession counters were opened in a number of stores. But problems, especially with cash flow, began towards the end of last year. Although hopes remained high, "trade was almost as changeable as the weather," Mr Monjack said.

By August, sales had fallen dramatically and the adverse trend continued through September and October. "It can now be seen that this company was undercapitalized almost since it recommenced trading last year," Mr Monjack said.

Trade creditors now have no chance of getting any of their money back, the meeting was told. Assets, written down to realize only £7,000 will all go to preferential creditors owed £111,678. Mr Monjack, of Leonard Curtis and Co, Eastbourne Terrace, Paddington, was appointed liquidator under a voluntary winding-up.

Mr Tony Heyes, for CRS, said the Co-operative employed most stringent measures to ensure high standards. The offices came to light in June and it was possible that handling by the public in a supermarket could have cracked some eggs which then deteriorated because of summer heat and humidity.

Mr Kevin Heyes, prosecuting for Powys County Council, said it was the first case to be brought under the regulations which laid down quality criteria with a permitted tolerance of 14 per cent.

An eggs inspector tested 126 eggs on sale at a Co-op store in Newton and found that 69 per cent had quality defects. Mr Heyes said 76 of the eggs failed to meet minimum standards for class A eggs and 33 per cent were below the minimum permitted weight.

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Dying out: (top, from left): Sumatran rhinoceros; Kouprey, a large wild ox of south-east Asia; the pygmy hog of the Himalayan foothills. (Bottom, from left): The Mediterranean monk seal, persecuted by fishermen; Orinoco crocodile, depleted by the hide trade; woolly spider monkey, Brazil

## Scientists name vital species close to extinction

From Richard Wigg Madrid

Twelve of the most threatened animals and plants regarded as vital to save from extinction, have been named by an international group of scientists. It has called on governments to give urgent attention to its two lists of species and take appropriate measures with expert international assistance.

The lists, which highlight the link between the species and support systems upon which man depends, were published at the end of the Madrid meeting of the International Union for the Conservation of Nature.

"The animals and plants we name, several on the brink of extinction will, we hope alert

the world to the grave situation facing the complex web of life on earth", Doctor Grenville Lucas, of Kew Gardens and chairman of the union's species survival commission said.

About 10 per cent of the world's 250,000 flowering plant species, including many of potential use to man for food, medicine, and other services, were threatened, often because of ill-considered economic development.

"There are tragic situations where people are being forced to destroy resources that sustain them merely to stay alive from day to day," he said.

The Murrelet monkey, the largest and most ape-like of all New World monkeys has dropped from about 3,000 in

the early 1970s in Brazil's Atlantic coast forests to 300 to 400 today, largely because of habitat destruction. Less than 5 per cent of the original forest cover is left.

Poaching for the horn of Sumatran rhinoceros, mainly for medicine to reduce fever in Asia and which fetches about £7,000 a kilo for the whole, is largely responsible for only a few hundred now surviving.

The Kouprey wild ox, a relative of domestic cattle, is believed to be resistant to rinderpest and might be used to provide genetic material to protect domestic cattle herds. But after Indo-China's various wars only one small herd, sighted in 1982, may stand

between it and extinction. In Europe, only about 500 Mediterranean monk seals survive, with the Aegean the most promising conservation region.

Drought, over-grazing, and war have decimated the Yehue and bush growing in the arid Horn of Africa. A traditional food of nomads, if it was helped to regenerate it might save Ethiopia and Somalia from future famines.

Animals threatened with extinction: Northern white rhinoceros (about 10 surviving worldwide); Sumatran rhinoceros; Orinoco crocodile; Kouprey wild ox; Murrelet monkey; Mediterranean monk seal; Kagu bird; Argonotus tortoise; Hawaiian tree snail; Queen Alexandra birdwing butterfly; bumblebee bat; pygmy hog.

Plants: African violet (the world's most popular houseplant, almost extinct in its tropical forest home); bamboo cycad; Drury's slipper orchid; Flor de Mayo shrub; giant rafflesia flower; Kau Silver-sword plant; neogomesia cactus; Philip Island hibiscus; Palenque mahogany; Socotran pomegranate tree; Tarout cypress; Yelkeh nut bush.

Most threatened protected areas: Araguaia National Park, Brazil; Juan Fernandez National Park, Chile; Krkonose National Park, Czechoslovakia; Kutai Game Reserve, Indonesia; Tai National Park, Ivory Coast; Mamm National Park, Peru; Mount Apo National Park, Philippines; Ngorongoro conservation area, Tanzania; Penekamp Coral Reef Park and Key Largo Marine Sanctuary, US; Durruter National Park, Yugoslavia; Garamba National Park, Zaire.

## Risk factor found in heart disease

By Pearce Wright, Science Editor

A more sensitive way of identifying individuals at high risk of heart disease has been discovered from research conducted at a family doctor health centre at Leigh on the outskirts of Manchester. The procedure involves measuring fibrinogen levels in blood serum.

The identification of fibrinogen as a new risk factor of heart attacks is said in today's issue of *Pulse* to be as important as the discovery that implicated cholesterol with heart disease.

Fibrinogen is the substance in the blood which is converted in the process of clot formation into the less soluble agent fibrin. The data on the combined effect of risk factors such as cholesterol levels, blood pressure, smoking, body weight shows fibrinogen as a big risk factor.

The work has been directed by Dr Maurice Stone at the Leigh clinical research unit, one of the family doctor groups supported by the Royal College of General Practitioners.

During earlier research into a different type of illness, Dr Stone and a co-worker, Dr Jeffrey Thorpe of ICI, devised a machine for identifying complex molecules in serum.

The machine, a micronephelometer, is now widely used in university and industrial research laboratories. It identifies macula from the pattern of scattered light which has passed through plasma.

The same equipment is employed by Dr Stone for determining levels of fibrinogen in a screening of 2,700 patients to assess the predictive power of several recognized coronary risk factors and others not included previously in this type of study.

All patients between the age of 20 and 70 are screened using a detailed questionnaire, physical examination and blood test. Dr Stone's group also is looking at the incidence of angina and other conditions of the blood circulatory system, strokes and malignancy.

Treatments for high levels of fibrinogen are being explored at the Leigh health centre. Separate studies into the risk factors are also in progress elsewhere, including at the Medical Research Council epidemiology and medical care unit at Northwick Park Hospital, London.

Mr Philip Monjack, a chartered accountant, told creditors that the Monjacks did not become involved until 1983. They bought the business from Courtlands for £250,000.

Concession counters were opened in a number of stores. But problems, especially with cash flow, began towards the end of last year. Although hopes remained high, "trade was almost as changeable as the weather," Mr Monjack said.

By August, sales had fallen dramatically and the adverse trend continued through September and October. "It can now be seen that this company was undercapitalized almost since it recommenced trading last year," Mr Monjack said.

Trade creditors now have no chance of getting any of their money back, the meeting was told. Assets, written down to realize only £7,000 will all go to preferential creditors owed £111,678. Mr Monjack, of Leonard Curtis and Co, Eastbourne Terrace, Paddington, was appointed liquidator under a voluntary winding-up.

Mr Tony Heyes, for CRS, said the Co-operative employed most stringent measures to ensure high standards. The offices came to light in June and it was possible that handling by the public in a supermarket could have cracked some eggs which then deteriorated because of summer heat and humidity.

## £300,000 fashion firm failure

Susan Small, once a leading fashion label, crashed yesterday owing nearly £300,000 to creditors. But the failure was said also to have been a disaster for directors Reginald and Valerie Champion who had worked "seven days a week" to keep the business going.

Mr Champion said yesterday that the strain had pushed his wife to the verge of a nervous breakdown.

Susan Small was launched in 1954 and quickly became a household name for the up-market, fashion-conscious woman. The business was then acquired by the Courtlands group but did not trade, the name merely being used to market Courtlands garments.

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Mr Tony Heyes, for CRS, said the Co-operative employed most stringent measures to ensure high standards. The offices came to light in June and it was possible that handling by the public in a supermarket could have cracked some eggs which then deteriorated because of summer heat and humidity.

Mr Kevin Heyes, prosecuting for Powys County Council, said it was the first case to be brought under the regulations which laid down quality criteria with a permitted tolerance of 14 per cent.

An eggs inspector tested 126 eggs on sale at a Co-op store in Newton and found that 69 per cent had quality defects. Mr Heyes said 76 of the eggs failed to meet minimum standards for class A eggs and 33 per cent were below the minimum permitted weight.

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## Call for gay blood donors ban

A call to stop sexually active homosexuals being used as blood donors was made yesterday by Dr Richard Tedder, consultant virologist at Middlesex Hospital, London.

The call comes after action in Australia associated with the deadly disease Aids.

The deaths of three babies there have been attributed to blood transfusions from a man aged 27 suspected of having the disease.

Blood taken from the suspected Aids sufferer was given to four babies in Brisbane Hospital in February. Three died in September and October and the fourth is seriously ill.

The inquest into the deaths concluded that Aids was involved.

The Australian Prime Minister, Mr Bob Hawke, has called a meeting today of federal and state health ministers, and doctors and scientists of the country's leading medical schools, the Red Cross, the

Commonwealth Serum Laboratory, and other public health bodies to consider how to prevent contaminated transfusions.

The state government of Queensland, where the babies have died, obtained emergency legislation on Thursday to ban homosexuals from giving blood.

The new law calls for a fine of \$A10,000 or two years in jail for people who give false information about the suitability of their blood.

Man's plea to marry his son's former wife. A man aged 62, is to ask the House of Lords for permission to marry his son's former wife.

Mr Norbury Billington, of Branwell Lane, Gualval, Penzance, Cornwall and his daughter-in-law, Sonia Ann Billington, aged 36, are to appear before a special House of Lords Committee in an attempt to win permission to introduce a personal marriage enabling Bill.

Under common law, Mr Billington is forbidden to marry his son's former wife. A special Act of Parliament is needed.

Peers will be asked in December to allow another couple to marry. Mr Alan Monk, a van driver, wants to marry his mother-in-law, Mrs Valerie Hill, aged 48.

Mr Monk was divorced from Mrs Hill's daughter, Jeanette, 18 months ago, they discovered they could not marry when they called at the register office.

## Home help guilty of killing

A mother of five was jailed for three years yesterday after being found guilty of the manslaughter of Mrs Muriel Tomlinson, a widowed pensioner, aged 83.

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# FRAMLINGTON MONTHLY INCOME FUND

Framlington Monthly Income Fund is a new unit trust which pays out its income every month.

The minimum investment is £2,000. Income distributions are on the 5th of the month and are paid automatically into your bank account.

The fund invests in ordinary shares both in Britain and abroad, with the aim of achieving a yield above 50 per cent above that of the FT All Share Index, coupled with long term growth.

The fund was launched on 26th October at a price of 50p per unit. On 13th November the offer price per unit was 52.2p. The estimated gross yield was 6.67 per cent. The managers judge that at this level there are good prospects of growth both of income and capital.

Investors are reminded, however, that the price of units and the income from them can go down as well as up.

A RISING INCOME The income from Framlington Monthly Income Fund is designed to rise in the future. The capital should rise in value as well. As an example, and acknowledging that past performance during a time of high inflation is not necessarily a guide to the future, we set out how returns from the existing Framlington Income Trust have escalated since it was formed in 1971.

Year	Original investment of £2,000	Net Income Value at 1 November
1972	—	2,416
1973	94.80	2,360
1974	96.00	1,168
1975	104.40	2,120
1976	132.00	1,944
1977	145.20	3,760
1978	214.80	4,368
1979	230.40	4,472
1980	286.68	4,824
1981	269.28	4,872
1982	299.04	5,880
1983	329.64	7,008
1984	357.96	9,096

The original investors are now enjoying a gross yield of 25.6 per cent on their investment. Their capital has increased in value by over 350 per cent.

## OUR RECORD

Framlington has a reputation for good long-term investment performance.

The *Observer's* analysis of the top 25 unit trust groups on 14th October 1984 underlined this:

"Every one of the 25 groups managed to make money during the various periods assessed, and the pay-off naturally improved the longer the time the managers had at their disposal. The best returns were shown over 10 years, with Framlington outstanding. It showed a £1,462 pay-off from a £100 investment, which put it head and shoulders above the others over the period. Framlington also led the rest over nine, eight, seven and six years."

## HOW TO INVEST

To purchase units in Framlington Monthly Income Fund you must complete an application form and send it to us with your cheque. The details of your bank account must be included. Units are allocated at the price ruling on receipt of your application.

The minimum initial investment is £2,000. Subsequent additions must be for at least £1,000. Investments of

£15,000 or more qualify for a bonus of 1% additional units, as do units issued in exchange for shares or other unit trusts.

Your first distribution will be made on the next distribution day after your units have been held for one month.

## GENERAL INFORMATION

Applications will be acknowledged; certificates will be sent by the registrars, Lloyds Bank Plc, normally within 6 weeks.

Prices and yields will be published daily in leading newspapers. The annual charge is 1% + VAT of the value of the fund. The trust deed includes powers to increase the charge to a maximum of 1% if necessary. The initial charge (included in the offer price) is 5%.

When units are sold back to the managers payment is normally made within 7 days of receipt of your renounced



# Minister hails independent prosecution Bill as 'major criminal justice reform'

By Frances Gibb, Legal Affairs Correspondent

The Government unveiled yesterday details of its independent prosecution Bill, a measure to curb delays in bringing defendants to trial, as part of its proposals to reform the criminal justice system.

Under a Prosecution of Offences Bill, a network of about 43 Crown prosecutors will be created, who will take over responsibility from the police for the conduct of all criminal proceedings.

The proposals, under the Director of Public Prosecutions, will have a further effect on whether a prosecution should proceed, start the police have laid charges.

Introducing the Bill yesterday, Mr. Kenneth Baker, Secretary of State for the Home Office, said: "This will be one of the major reforms of the criminal justice system this century." For the first time, a clear division would be drawn between the investigative powers of the police on one side, and the decision to prosecute on the other, he said.

The measure was a "devolutionary" one and the director's office would relinquish some of its present responsibility for the

prosecution of certain kinds of cases.

The Attorney General will shortly be publishing a statement on what cases would need to be referred to the director, but it is likely that the Crown prosecutors will take responsibility for such cases as straightforward murder, death by reckless driving when the deceased is a near-relation, robberies involving firearms, and other big robberies.

The Bill will also enable the Government to bring in statutory time limits of detention before trial to reduce the delays in cases coming to court, and give the Attorney General power to refer what he sees as over-lenient sentences to the Court of Appeal for a practice statement.

A further unexpected provision in the Bill will extend courts' powers to stop "vexatious prosecutions" in the way that at present they can deal with vexatious civil actions.

The Home Secretary, Mr. Leon Brittan, said yesterday that the measures would increase public confidence in the criminal justice system. The prosecution service would be

seen as fairer than the present system, as more consistent nationally, and as enabling weak cases to be weeded out at an early stage.

On the Attorney General's power to refer what he saw as over-lenient sentences, Mr. Brittan said that would not affect the sentence of the individual, but would enable the court to make clear its views on the principles that the Crown courts should be applying.

"The intention is not to second-guess the judges on sentencing as a matter of routine," he said. "But cases do occur which can endanger public confidence in the system because of the apparently over-lenient sentences handed down."

The prosecution service, intended to be fully operational by October, 1986, is estimated to cost about £4m net but that does not take into account the 600 extra police officers released from advocacy to other duties.

About 400 lawyers will be recruited and the total staff will rise from the present 1,700 in prosecuting departments to 2,500, including 13,300 lawyers.

## Courts get guidelines on legal aid

Magistrates' courts have been sent new guidelines by the Lord Chancellor's Department on when to grant criminal legal aid after several complaints that they were not exercising their discretion properly or taking the relevant factors into account.

Courts must consider several criteria when granting criminal legal aid, such as the gravity of the charge, likelihood of a custodial sentence, possible damage to reputation and whether the case raises a substantial question of law.

According to the department, in some cases courts have not been correctly interpreting

damage to reputation, have been granting legal aid on the basis that conviction is likely and granting aid in some cases for mitigation only, that is, where the defendant has pleaded guilty and needs a lawyer to speak only in mitigation of the sentence.

In a restatement of the so-called Wigdery criteria, which courts use, the circular says courts must not take into account the likelihood of a conviction when considering legal aid.

They must not base their decision on the merits of the defence, the relevant factor is

the likelihood of a custodial sentence assuming conviction, it says.

When assessing possible loss of livelihood, legal aid should be granted only if there is a real risk the defendant will lose his job, it says.

Courts must, therefore, not only assess the likely sentence but the direct consequences of conviction or the penalty in the defendant's circumstances.

The guidelines are only temporary, pending a full report on the subject expected next month by the Lord Chancellor's advisory committee on legal aid.

## Last link in £1,300m gas chain opened

By Ronald Faux

The £528m gas processing plant at Mossburn in Fife, Scotland, the last link in an integrated gas-gathering chain that has cost £1,300m, was formally opened yesterday by Mr. George Younger, Secretary of State for Scotland. The plant is operated by Shell, and is part of a system that joins oilfields north-east of Shetland with the processing plant and an exporting terminal on the north shore of the Forth 400 miles away.

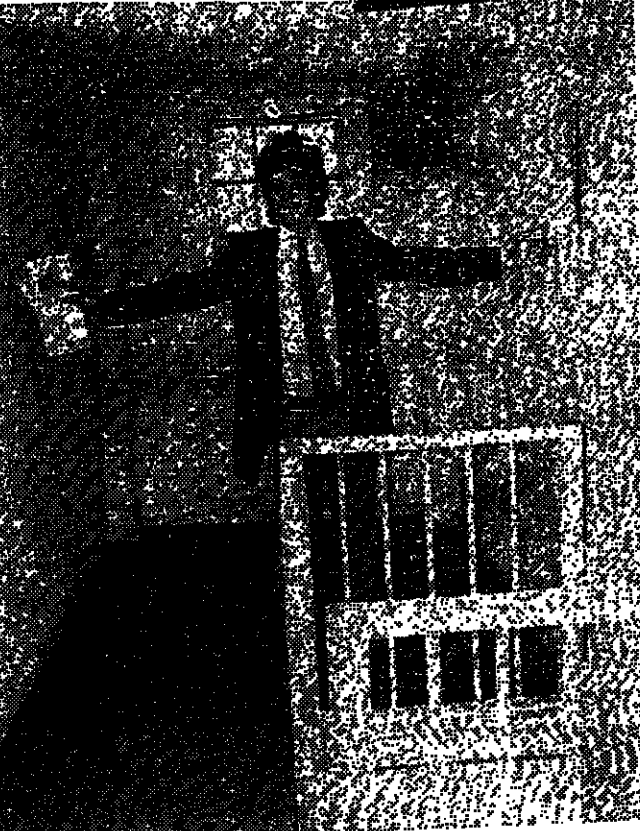
Partners in the project are Shell and Esso, who have provided half the funding. In addition, Esso Chemicals will be responsible for an ethylene plant at Mossburn which is to be commissioned next year to handle some of the petrochemical feedstock produced.

An estimated 465 million barrels of natural gas liquids lie along with the 1,736 million barrels of recoverable oil in the Shetland fields and the project is designed to extract the last drop of benefit from the group of 12 production platforms in the east Shetland basin.

The oil runs by pipeline to the Sullom Voe terminal in Shetland. To handle the gas, the Far North Liquids and Associated Gas System (FLAG) was set up to build the longest underwater pipeline in the British sector of the North Sea. This supplies the terminal at St. Fergus, north of Aberdeen, which for more than a year has been feeding natural gas into the national grid. Natural gas liquids remained in rich quantities which are now fed 138 miles by land pipeline to Mossburn.

Mr. Younger said that the opportunities still to be offered by the North Sea oil industry were immense. Surveys by the Department of Energy and the oil industry showed that reserves of oil might be considerably greater than previously thought, he said and the UK Off-shore Operators Association had forecast that 260,000m would be spent before the turn of the century on the development of 80 new fields.

This did not include further considerable investment likely in the "frontier areas" of west coast Scotland and Shetland.



## Thin home for a slim family

By Rupert Morris

What the auctioneers call the narrowest building in London (right) will be for sale by auction on Tuesday.

Under the heading "Of interest to thin people", 110 Goldhawk Road, Shepherd's Bush, is advertised in Harman Healy's catalogue as for sale for less than £30,000.

The property has a basement and a ground and two upper floors. At the front it is only 10 feet wide, as demonstrated (above) by Mr. Alan Matvey, of Harman Healy, although that increases to eight feet at the back; the garden is 14 feet wide at its farthest from the building.

The estate agents' sign outside is headed "Hello, Ron!", a message apparently addressed to Mr. Ron Parrish, of Wilmore, the rival estate agents on the other side of Goldhawk Road.

Mr. Jonathan Radwick, of Harman Healy, said yesterday: "When you get inside, it's really quite spacious".

(Photographs: Bill Warhurst)

## Better pension deal for those who change jobs

By Nicholas Timmins, Social Services Correspondent

People who change jobs or are made redundant will receive a better pensions deal under the Government's new Social Security Bill, published yesterday.

Under the legislation occupational pension funds will no longer be allowed to freeze rights when people leave, but will have to top up benefits left behind at 5 per cent a year or at the percentage rise in prices, whichever is the less during the period to retirement.

Early leavers will also be entitled to transfer their accrued rights to a new employer's pension scheme, or to buy an annuity with an insurance company. In addition, when the Government legislates, probably next year, to allow personal portable pensions, transfer of accrued rights to those schemes is allowed in the Bill.

Precisely how the transfer sum will be calculated has still to be settled, with the Government consulting the Institute of Actuaries to find an agreed formula.

The Bill also provides for a register of pension funds to be set up, on the lines of the Companies Register, and employees are to be given the right to detailed information about their schemes.

Funds will have to publish annual reports or face fines of up to £2,000 for failing to do so. Sufficient information will have to be provided to allow an expert to assess the fund's per-

formance and financial soundness and individuals will be able to take action in the courts against schemes which do not comply.

The Bill also removes the age limit of 26 below which schemes do not have to preserve any rights if an employee leaves. In future anyone leaving after five years' qualifying service will be entitled to preserved benefits or a transfer value.

Mr. Norman Fowler, Secretary of State for Social Services, described the Bill as "the largest single reform of occupational pensions for a decade". It would remove barriers to job mobility and tackle the fact that many people who moved jobs lost substantially.

The proposals are expected to add between 1 per cent and 2 per cent to payroll costs for schemes that do not already meet the Bill's requirements. Funds will be left to find their own method of financing that - through higher contributions, for example, or by reducing final benefits for those who stay in. Mr. Fowler said it was right that pension schemes should be fair to all, and there was no doubt that those who left after 10 or 20 years' service.

The Bill is expected to come into force in January, 1986, but the revaluation of benefits left behind will apply to benefits earned from January 1.

## Isles to get EEC aid in £10.7m plan

By Christopher Warman

The Isles of Scilly are to receive special assistance from the EEC to help with conservation and development costing £10.7m, it was announced yesterday.

Scilly is one of the first areas in Europe to be granted special assistance under a 10-year integrated operations programme, which was prepared after a report from Graham Moss Associates, planning consultants. They had been asked to undertake a study of the Isles, the Prince of Wales's most remote estate, by the Duchy of Cornwall.

In recent years, the Isles' main source of income, tourism and the production of bulbs and flowers, have been in decline. The development programme recommends the introduction of a cheap air service using fixed-wing aircraft instead of the present expensive helicopter service.

Other recommendations include the development of water and electricity supplies, improvements to waste disposal systems, and strategies for tourism, agriculture and other economic activities.

The consultants conclude that, although much of the investment will come from the private sector, central government must invest a great amount in the islands if they are ever to develop.

## TV week for Nanette Newman

Nanette Newman, the film actress, is to take over as a TV-am presenter from Anne Diamond, who goes on holiday for a week on Monday.

Miss Newman, who is married to the film director Bryan Forbes, said she was not worried about sitting in on the breakfast television show, but she was "frightened" at having to get up at 3am each day.

"It's something totally different," she added, "and I'm sure I'll love it, as I will be wrapped up in acting on TV next year."

## Postmen cleared of theft charge

Three postmen at Euston Station were cleared by a jury at the Central Criminal Court yesterday of being involved in the theft of £266,000 of cash, travellers' cheques and jewellery from registered mail on an inter-city train.

Keith Ward, aged 33, of Ruskin Avenue, Waltham Abbey, Essex; Terence Connolly, aged 29, of Wellers Grove, Cheshunt, Hertfordshire; and Daniel Cosgrove, aged 35, of Brooks Road, Plaistow, east London, were discharged. A fourth postman at Euston, Stephen Horncastle, aged 34, of Downham Road, Dagenham, east London, will be sentenced on Monday after admitting his part in the theft.

# Pick up a Bang & Olufsen original for only \*£41.50 down

12 months interest free credit makes it a sound investment

If there's one thing critics and art lovers agree on, it's the distinctive style and sound quality of Bang & Olufsen. Not art for art's sake, but a true masterpiece of advanced hi-fi technology in a shape and form that you can't help but stand back and admire.

If you've ever said that one day you would invest in an original, this interest free credit offer on

Beosystem 2200 is the easiest way to make that wish come true.

Make no mistake, Beosystem 2200 is a collector's piece. There's no faking the perfect sound reproduction from records, tapes and radio (AM plus 4 presets on FM). All functions are automatic, one touch control; like tape scanning to find the track you want - fast, with automatic select between ferric and chrome, metal tape facility; self cueing to any size record. And a handsome pair of matching Beovox speakers complete the picture.

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Beosystem 2200 on 12 months interest free credit. \*Just £41.50 deposit

Followed by 11 payments of £41.50 each

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All offers are subject to availability, status and credit clearance. Open to UK mainland residents only.



\*Offer subject to variation of loudspeaker type according to availability. A pair of Beovox X25 speakers or Beovox S2200 speakers. Both offer identical specifications. Licensed Credit Brokers, Eastbrook Finance Ltd.

## PIE member faces child pornography charge

A leading member of the Paedophile Information Exchange (PIE) appeared before Bromley magistrates, south-east London, yesterday charged with acquiring imported child pornography.

Tony Zalewski, aged 31, of Beckenham, denied knowingly acquiring possession of pornographic magazines some time before September last year. The case was brought under the Customs and Excise Management Act, 1979.

Mr. Stephen Leslie, for the defence, said that under the Act it must be proved that the magazines were acquired within three years of the issuing of Mr. Zalewski's summons, in June this year.

"Apart from two magazines which have been said to be not indecent, there is no evidence that any of the other magazines were acquired by this defendant after June, 1981," he said.

The hearing was adjourned until January 2.

## Beaches fail health test

Two of the 11 holiday beaches in the South-west have failed health safety checks. The beaches have to be checked under EEC law. Samples taken at the Good-

ington beach in Torbay, Devon, showed that the water was sometimes dirty.

At Porthminster, near St Ives in Cornwall, two samples were sub-standard.

## Police chief sued over Ripper murder

Mrs Doreen Hill, aged 50, mother of the last victim of Peter Sutcliffe, the Yorkshire Ripper, is suing Mr. Colin Sampson, Chief Constable of West Yorkshire, for nearly £100,000 damages. Mrs. Hill, of Lealholm Crescent, Ormsby, Cleveland, claims her daughter, Jacqueline, a student, who was 20, would be alive but for police negligence.

Mrs. Hill said yesterday that any damages received concerning her daughter's murder in Leeds four years ago would go to help under-privileged children.

She said through her solicitor: "I am doing this to ensure that the police take greater care in future and that thereby lives are saved."

## Share sale will make BT more commercially aware

information technology revolution. The combined cost of British Telecom advertising this year, of the Government's advertising in relation to the launch and the commissions to be paid to the underwriters and banks will be at least £100m and probably nearer £150m, all to the Government's friends in the City.

Behind the Government's boast that it intends to extend share ownership, they are taking this asset which will earn £1,300m profit this year for the 55 million people of Britain who own it at present, in the interests of the taxpayer, the customer and the equipment manufacturing industry in Britain and not that of the shareholders.

Mr. Patten: His line is somewhat predictable but we believe that the investment in Britain is not a disgrace. It comes from the fact that BT shares are to be sold to the Yanks and Japanese. It is also a disgrace that BT invited three foreign equipment companies to tender for equipment for BT.

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On equipment, BT has decided on the merits of that application for wider share ownership but to the value of the small shareholders.

The possibility of illegality is rather serious and I should like to consider what he said. Perhaps he would write to me again about it. Mr. John Golding (Newcastle-under-Lyme, Lab): It is a disgrace that BT shares are to be sold to the Yanks and Japanese. It is also a disgrace that BT invited three foreign equipment companies to tender for equipment for BT.

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Patten: Investment in Britain not disgraceful

second sourcing - the first one being totally British - that they want further applications from these three consortia.

When he talks of the remote and distant, not to say inconceivable, possibility of renationalization by a future Labour Government, the interests of the customer and the taxpayer are being safeguarded by today's steps.

Mr. Dale Campbell-Savours (Warrington, Lab): Why does the Minister not come clean? Historically Governments wishing to raise revenue have put up income tax, VAT or National Insurance contri-

butions, whereas this Government does not.

What it does is to sell off the nation's assets built up through constant investment over the years. Will not one day the British cupboard of assets be bare and the Government have to face up to reality?

To Labour supporters outside I say: let us hope they do not buy because if they do they are proping up the destructive financial policies of this Government.

Mr. Patten: That message will be heard, whether it will be heeded remains to be seen. I well remember in the case of the British Aerospace flotation advice from union circles not to take up the offer. The virtue of this type of exercise is it is up to the individual to decide, and the individuals did so decide in that case and took up an allocation of shares.

Mr. Dennis Skinner (Bolsover, Lab): In view of the international selling, can he say on the Government's behalf that he is proud of the fact that there is something to prevent the Libyans buying shares in British Telecom?

Has Mr. Patten ever thought of the imagery which might ensue as a result of this with Mr. Gaddafi on one end of the line, Mrs. Thatcher on the other, and Busby in the middle? (Laughter.)

Mr. Patten: I can assure only that by Busby, Mr. Skinner has Arthur Scargill in mind. (Renewed laughter.)

We stand by the conviction of the institutions in the importance of this offer, as many others. We hope the NUM pension fund will be important.

Mr. Patten added later that BT workers could apply for 54 free shares worth just over £70 and would also receive two free shares for every one they bought, up to a maximum of 154 shares. This was an important start.

Mr. Alan Williams said Mr. Patten had ignored his important question about an overseas consortium which intended to buy from within the United Kingdom. This consortium intended to buy a significant quantity, nearly 100m shares. If it could get its hands on them.

Is Mr. Patten (he asked) aware of that consortium? He is concerned

## Second readings

Because doubts had arisen about the enforceability of 300,000 life insurance contracts issued by friendly societies in good faith, the Friendly Societies Bill was necessary to put the matter right and restore the law to what it was previously intended to be. Mr. Ian Stewart, Economic Secretary to the Treasury, said in the Commons when the Bill was read a second time.

● The Ironstone Restoration Fund had come to the end of its useful life had come to the end of its useful life with the almost complete cessation of ironstone working and the purpose of the Mineral Working Bill was to wind the fund up. Mr. Neil Macfarlane, Under Secretary of State for the Environment, said in moving the second reading of the Bill. The Bill would also give local authorities access to land where remedial work was necessary because of the subsidence of old workings.

The Bill was read a second time.



## Social Democrat quotes 'Times' editorial as Kohl faces Flick fury

From Michael Binyon, Bonn

### Tax inquiry into top three banks

In a stormy debate lasting five hours, Herr Hans-Jochen Vogel, the West German Social Democratic parliamentary leader, called for a full clearing-up of the Flick scandal and quoted in *The Times* to support his criticism of Chancellor Helmut Kohl's handling of the affair.

The debate, which saw angry accusations hurled by leading West German politicians at each other and dwelt on the "crisis of confidence" the scandal has caused, did not come to any conclusion on what should be done to end the affair or regain public trust.

Herr Vogel said nothing should be covered up if public loss of confidence in Bonn politicians was to be halted. Parliamentary democracy would be affected if any doubts were to remain on who really had the final word in Bonn.

Against noisy interruptions, Herr Vogel sharply criticized what he called the consistent attempts by the Chancellor and the Government to play down the scandal. Attacking Herr Kohl's assertion that the Opposition was conducting a slander campaign and trying to turn a crisis of confidence into a national crisis, he said: "You are not the state, Herr Chancellor."

To laughter from the Government side, he read out passages

Frankfurt (Reuters) - All three of West Germany's leading commercial banks are under investigation for possible evasion of tax on party political donations.

They are the Deutsche, Dresdner and Commerzbank. The Deutsche Bank has denied it ever sought to buy political favours or avoid tax on party donations. The three have given a total of DM50m (about £13m) to the country's leading political parties since 1957.

from *The Times* leading article on Monday which called Herr Kohl's reaction in battering down the hatches and riding out the storm "morally and politically inadequate."

Referring to donations of more than DM100 million (£27 million) to the coalition parties from Flick, the corruption charges against Otto Graf Lambsdorff and his predecessor as Economics Minister, and the resignation of Herr Rainer Barzel as Bundestag Speaker, Herr Vogel asked the Chancellor "isn't that enough to shake people's confidence? How thick skinned, how insensitive, do you think the country really is?"

For the Government, Herr

Heiner Geissler, the General Secretary of the Christian Democratic Union, accused Herr Vogel of making one-sided accusations and keeping silent about the large sums Flick had paid the Social Democrats.

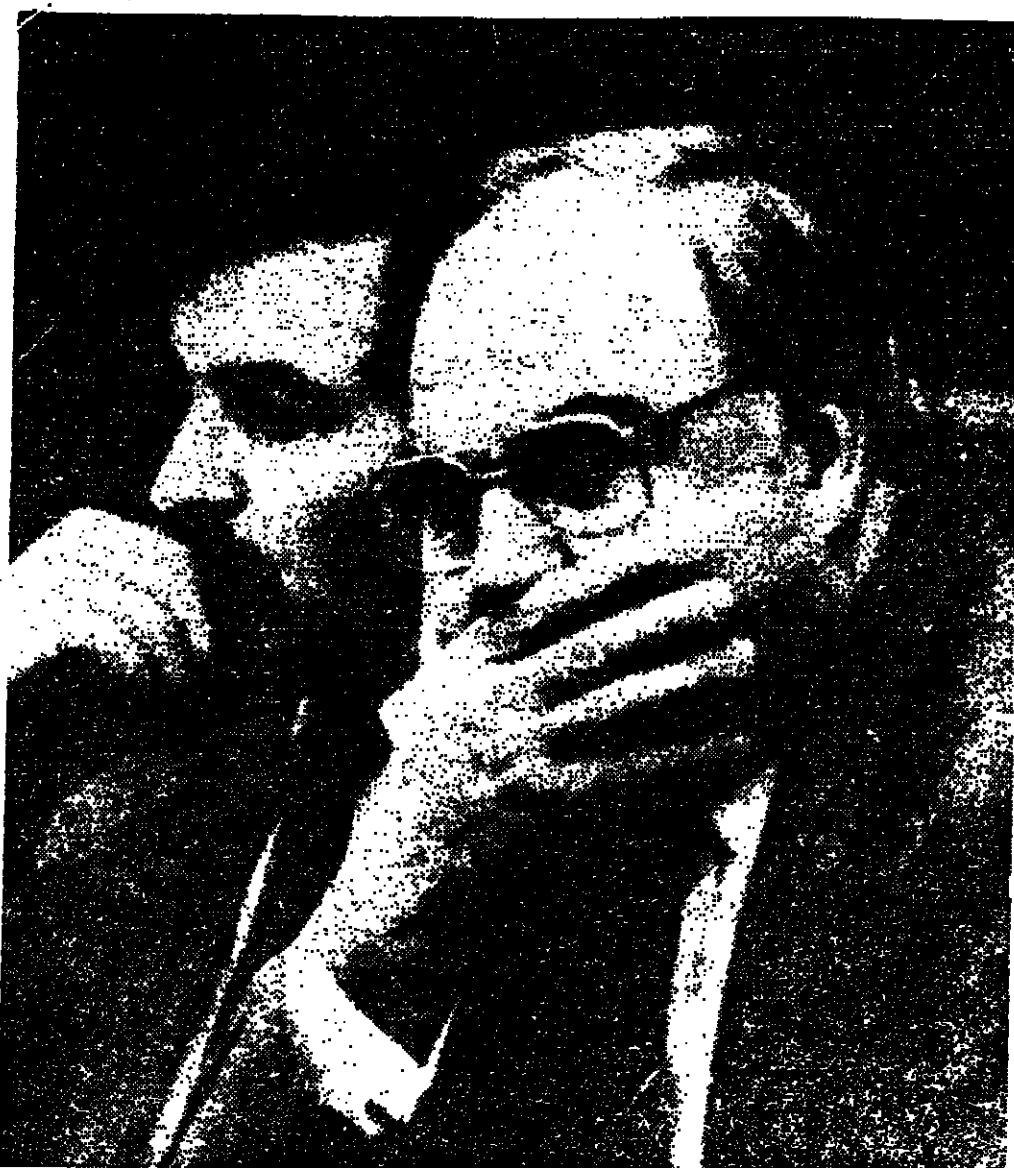
The present Government had had nothing to do with the controversial tax waiver for the Flick Company, which was the subject of the parliamentary inquiry.

Herr Geissler had never known an instance when political decisions had been influenced by donations. He and other coalition speakers said German democracy was not up for sale, and he regretted attempts to discredit political parties.

But he admitted mistakes had been made and there was no question of an amnesty. All parties in future would have to be more open about the money they received.

The debate followed an equally stormy session in the parliamentary investigating committee on Thursday evening when Herr Franz Josef Strauss, the Bavarian Prime Minister and last of the coalition party leaders to testify, accused the committee of going beyond its mandate.

The opposition members on the committee are now accusing Herr Kohl of giving false evidence on the Barzel affair



Under fire: Chancellor Kohl (right) listens to Opposition attacks in the Bundestag debate

## Zaire force rushed to town seized by rebels

From Charles Harrison, Nairobi

Zairean paratroops, led by French paratroops, have been rushed to the small town of Moba (formerly Baudouinville), on the western shore of Lake Tanganyika after Zairean rebels had seized the town in a surprise attack.

The rebels, thought to be followers of the former Congo leader Patrice Lumumba, are reported to have crossed Lake Tanganyika from Tanzania. But it is likely they were joined by other groups.

Moba was captured on Monday, but the news from this remote area of Zaire took some time to filter through. Moba has a small airstrip and a mission hospital, staffed by Canadians and Americans.

Anti-government rebels operate widely in this area of Zaire, and are reported to be well supplied with small arms. But they are unlikely to attempt to hold Moba.

● **NAIROBI:** A Canadian missionary pilot forced to fly Zaire army officers to Moba was killed on landing on Tuesday, missionary officials reported yesterday (AP reports). Stanley Ridgway, a pilot with the United Methodist Church in Zaire since 1976, was fatally shot in the town, they said. "Stan was pressured to fly a Zaire army four-star general from Lubumbashi to Moba", said one of the sources.

## Zimbabwe council held over murder of senator

From Jan Raath, Harare

Zimbabwean security police have detained the entire rural council of the troubled border area of Beitbridge in connection with the assassination last week of a government senator.

Eight councillors and the secretary of the Beitbridge-Mwenemba Rural Council were detained under emergency laws. They join at least three senior officials of the Zanu opposition party arrested last Saturday, the day after Senator Mwen Ndlovu was shot dead.

Lawyers said that on Wednesday officers of the Central Intelligence Organization took two white councillors and the council secretary also a white, from their places of work. The other six black councillors are all Zanu members.

In another development, in the High Court in Harare, Mrs Justice Mavis Gibson sentenced to death a guerrilla for the murder of a policeman and five other people in 1982.

Austin Mpofo, aged 25, was convicted of murdering Constable Leonard Nwindi in an ambush, and of the murder of farmer Robert Dye-Smith, rancher Eric Stratford, his wife Christina, and their two grandchildren.

Mpofo is also to be tried for alleged involvement in the abduction of six tourists in July, 1982.

## Poll problems in the Pacific

### France sends police to control island

Noumea (Reuters AFP) - France yesterday flew 280 riot police to its South Pacific territory of New Caledonia to counter threats of trouble from pro-independence militants determined to disrupt elections tomorrow. Police arrived at dawn with equipment including shields, batons and tear gas.

It marks a stepping up of action against militant Kanaks (Melanesians) seeking independence. Indigenous Kanaks comprise 43 per cent of the territory's 145,000 people and are outnumbered by French settlers, Polynesians and other groups.

The Kanak Socialist National Liberation Front set up three roadblocks on the islands yesterday as part of a programme of disruption aimed at hampering tomorrow's poll for a new National Assembly. The militants are seeking independence for what they would call Kanaky (Land of the people).

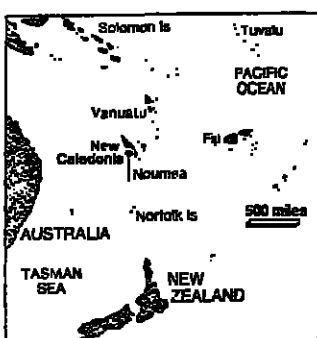
The roadblocks, at Houliou and Touho on the east coast, were removed by police whose strength has been doubled to about 1,000 for the election.

The liberation front says the 42-member assembly, which will give New Caledonia more self-government, is pandering to colonialism because Kanaks have been promised only a referendum in 1989 on independence. The white-supported Republican Congress Party seems certain to win the election.

The main opposition is a moderate Kanak group, the Kanak Socialist Liberation, which hopes to attract young white supporters to negotiate a peaceful transition to independence by about 1986.

The militants, claiming up to 50 per cent support among Kanaks, are trying to keep the moderates away from the 133 polling stations. Their aim is to "stop the irreversible destruction of the Kanak people" which will allegedly start with tomorrow's election.

Kanaks were the original inhabitants when France started deporting many of its criminals and sending settlers here last century. The French comprise 38 per cent of the population, and 19 per cent are Polynesians and Asians.



## Seaga tells of battle to beat slump

By Henry Stanhope, Diplomatic Correspondent

With the world recession and particularly the declining demand for bauxite, Jamaica has been fighting two financial crises, Mr Edward Seaga, the Prime Minister, said in London yesterday.

Statistics so far this year suggested that his right-wing Labour Government was well on the way to reducing Jamaica's national deficit and repairing the gap in foreign exchange reserves.

He described the Jamaican economy as a one-legged stool, for which three new legs had to be built when world orders for bauxite slumped from 12 million to 8 million tons a year.

One new leg was tourism, which had grown by 50 per cent since 1980 and was going up by 11 per cent this year, with the result that new accommodation was now needed.

The others were agriculture, with the Government trying to reach self-sufficiency in wheat and fish in four years' time, and manufacturing. Jamaica was now in the final stages of a promotion programme to market goods in the United States, he told the Diplomatic and Commonwealth Writers Association.

The Jamaican dollar had had to be devalued which had brought a social cost of rising prices, he said. But this had been mitigated significantly by food subsidies.

## Afghanistan crisis point for Moscow

From Zoriana Pysariwsky, New York

With the fifth anniversary of the invasion of Afghanistan approaching, Soviet policy-making appears to have reached a turning point which could decide the future course of the war.

Diplomats at the United Nations believe Moscow now has before it several options, none offering guarantees, but all with potential pitfalls.

The Russians could choose to keep the war at its present level in the hope of gradually wearing down the Afghan resistance.

The second option of doubling the strength of the Soviet Army would be symbolically ominous, but would make the Russians more visible. They are said to need one soldier for every five Afghans in the cities, and checkpoints at half-mile intervals to contain resistance.

Thirdly, violations of Pakistan's territory and airspace could be the start of a campaign to intimidate Pakistan into quelling the Afghan resistance by cutting off arms supplies.

This may be the most attractive option in the short term, but it risks confrontation with the United States, which might come to Pakistan's aid.

The final option is an agreement to the four-point United Nations diplomatic peace package. But the Russians have blocked progress by refusing to be pinned down to a timetable for withdrawal.

## Five accused of radar deal

San Diego (Reuters) - Three Britons, a West German and an Iranian have been accused in San Diego, California, of trying to export illegally US radar equipment worth \$4.5m (£3.3m) to Iran.

Mr Tom Hanley, acting chairman of TMG Hanley, who comes from Cranage, Cheshire, and Mr Yasser Abdulrahim Shoushiary, who was said to have dual British and Iranian

citizenship, were arraigned before a federal magistrate. US authorities said they would seek the extradition of the other three accused, identified as Brian Levy, a West German and managing director of Intraco Transport, a freight forwarding company in Frankfurt; Ali Helalat, an Iranian living in Brighton, Sussex; and Alan Young of Central Lloyds Company of London.

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## SPORTING DIARY

Simon Barnes

### Taking a powder

Stirring innovations in the art of spectator participation have been developed in Togo, but the result is likely to be an official protest by the Nigerian Football Association. The match that started the trouble was an African Champions' Cup semi-final between the Nigerian Shooting Stars of Nigeria and Sokoto of Nigeria. A former Nigerian military state governor claims he was manhandled by Togolese security guards, and supporters say they were prevented from using the gongs and drums with which they express their team affection. Worst of all, the Nigerian players complained that they were being hit by Togolese supporters with sticks, powder, and other objects. Despite their agonies, the fixture itself was not scratched. Shooting Stars won 6-3 on aggregate.

### Four gone

Rugby history has been made by 11 sulking Frenchmen. Recently third division Vercy had four of their players suspended. In order to make it quite clear that they are not happy about this, Vercy have taken to playing matches four men short. The non-gallant 11 did not put up so much as a token resistance to Gujan Mestras. They went down 236-0.

● To celebrate their centenary next year, London Welsh plan to grapple the earth with rugby matches in Dubai, Hongkong, South Korea and Los Angeles before meeting the Barbarians at Twickenham on September 12. They say it will be the most ambitious tour yet.

### Beat this

The Metropolitan Police football team are not famous for their exploits in the FA Cup. But Vic Rouse, their manager, is. He played a star part in a famous third round match in 1962, when he kept goal for fourth division Crystal Palace against first division Aston Villa. In the last minute they were 3-3, then Rouse dropped a cross from Burrows, and the ball rolled gently into the net. The final whistle blew almost at once. Rouse recalled: "Ronnie Allen picked up the ball and booted it clean over the stand. Rouse has managed the policemen for 11 years. Today he and his side are at home to Dartford in the FA Cup first round proper. It is the first time they have reached such dizzy heights since 1931 - when they were beaten 9-0.

### Punched tape

The East Germans have invented a boxing robot, and their top pugilists are now sparring with artificial partners. These computerized marvels can be programmed to box in four different ways, or can be controlled directly by the trainer. The robots also measure the power of every punch they receive. The East Germans report fascinated interest in the machines, exhibited at the Leipzig Trade Fair, from Americans, Cubans and Russians.

● One really ought not to gloat about the hammering the Australian cricketers have taken at the hands of the West Indians. But on the other hand, it was not us who billed the Test series "Showdown for the Crown", was it?

### Dead ringers

First-time punters at Ascot today might feel like mere outsiders by failing to understand why a bell is rung every time the horses approach the straight. They are not alone - the clerk of the course, Captain Nick Beaumont, does not know either. Ascot is the only course with such a bell, and Beaumont assumes it was rung to alert the absent minded in the days when people were wont to stray across the track, or perhaps to tell the nobles in their carriages that the race was approaching its climax and that it was time to poke their heads out and watch the nags.

### Run-around

Henry Weston and Robin Cross, the pair aiming to run round the world, have had little but trouble since they left London on April Fool's Day. True, Yugoslavia and Bulgaria were fustle in their welcome and the Turks eminently amiable, but they have since been caught in a cat's cradle of red tape as they try to reach Pakistan without going through Iran. It took them three weeks to enter Syria, where they now are. Help from sponsors remains an unfulfilled dream. But they are still moving, putting in 30 or so miles a day.

BARRY FANTONI



I don't mind not having women doctors but I would like a woman priest!

Bernard Levin: the way we live now

## The same old movie - but now it's on BBC

conspicuous guardians. Lord Hall, shamed by "Caliban" emerging from his slimy cavern, Lord Escher foresaw the nation plunged "into a planned and premeditated orgy of vulgarity". Lord Mathers shrank from the horror of young people seeing on the screen such foul slogans as "Beer is Best". Mr Schofield Allan, MP, described the never-forgotten revision he had experienced when he had heard, on Radio Luxembourg, an advertisement immediately preceding a Berthelmann symphony. Herbert Morrison threatened that a future Labour government might abolish ITV altogether. Beverly Baxter shuddered at the thought that an advertisement might feature a man extolling a deodorant.

Advertising-funded television arrived, and the skies did not fall. Nor did both the new service and the old leap at once (as the doom-sayers had insisted they would) into a fierce struggle to see which could more rapidly and completely debauch the nation. What happened was first that the quality of BBC programmes improved rapidly and greatly under the lash of competition, and second (more slowly) there was a polarization of television on both sides: the programmes designed to appeal to a mass audience improved in technical accomplishment but deteriorated in content, while those aimed at a more demanding minority improved in both.

Next came BBC 2, that gave the BBC freedom to chase ratings on

for the other side; some of what the Corporation is saying, indeed, suggests that the BBC believes that its programmes will inevitably be corrupted if it has to include advertising, which will certainly be used by the other side to say that if those in charge of the BBC have no confidence in their ability to keep their standards high, who are they to talk about standards anyway?

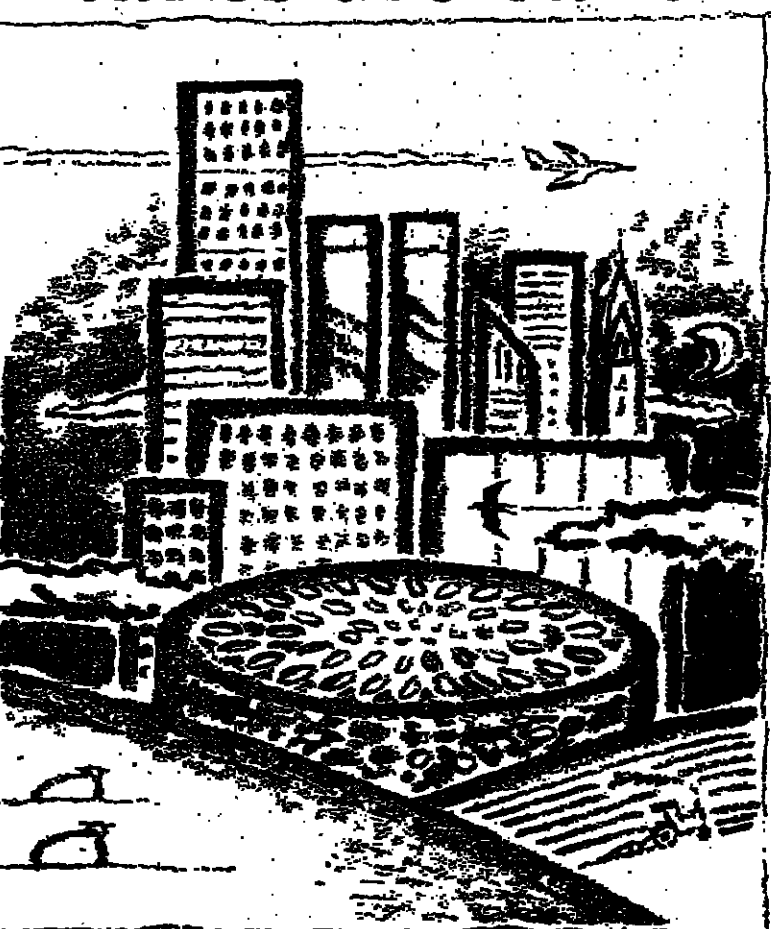
I am myself by no means yet convinced of the case for the BBC to take advertising. But I am quite sure that the BBC has not yet convincingly made out the case against it. I do not agree with those who, eager to do down the BBC for largely political reasons, foolishly deny its quality altogether. Like any regular BBC television and radio broadcaster, I know very well how those three syllables fling open doors all over the world and produce unasked for a warm assurance that the BBC is still recognized as the world's best. I also believe that if you take the BBC as a whole - radio as well as television, local radio as well as national, overseas broadcasts as well as domestic - it is still the world's best, and the fact that this or that programme, indeed this or that season of programmes, is lousy does not disprove the contention, any more than the fact that the Corporation is swollen with bureaucratic dross and the sub-division of the BBC called BBC Enterprises is the most miserably mismanaged entity since the invention of the Bombay Duck demonstrates that advertising is essential to cure its ills. If the BBC will take advice from one who admires it and wishes it well, let its leaders fall silent on the subject of advertising and spend the period of silence (a long one, for preference) in preparing a calm, honest and flexible case against it, based on something more impressive than an assumption of superiority and a strident claim that anything which has never been done before should in no circumstances be done now. Otherwise, they will be beaten as completely and painfully as they were over the breaking of the monopoly, and they will deserve to be.

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Philip Norman recalls a New York exercise

in nostalgia that almost went flat

## When true Brit takes the cake



window in some famous Spanish cathedral. It was indeed a beautiful, very heavy, real Dundee cake. Fine as it looked, my friend worried it might seem too British and defeat for a wedding cake. She therefore decided it must be iced. The bride being English and her bridegroom unrepentantly American, a bold plan suggested itself. "I could ice one half of it like a Union Jack and half like the Stars and Stripes," "Good idea," I said. Icing began late on Saturday afternoon, the eve of our friends' wedding party. I stood by, as before, ready to give what help I could. What with one thing and another, the Christmas Eve atmosphere began to dissipate. "Why can't you be a bit less clumsy?" "All this fuss over a damned cake." "If you do that again I'm getting on the first plane back to London."

Just before midnight, the supply

The design was finished to her satisfaction half an hour before the wedding party was due to begin. There remained the final problem of transporting a Dundee cake across Central Park to our friends' apartment on West Avenue. Glancing outside I saw that it had begun to rain heavily. "You could go and find a cab and bring it here," my friend, somewhat pointedly, suggested.

I at last found a free one - a big clanking Checker, driven by a black man. We went back to our apartment, where my friend was waiting outside the front door. On one hand - don't ask me how - she balanced the cake. In her other hand she carried the miniature bride and groom to be set on top of it, some red, white and blue streamers to be wrapped round it, sticky tape and cotton wool for last-minute repairs, and a bag containing her best high-heeled shoes. Otherwise, the rain would have ruined them.

My friend got into the cab, still balancing the cake, hauling red, white and blue streamers in after her. When the cab moved off, each of us steadied the cake as if the other had deliberately jerked it. "It's all stress in this city," our driver said over his shoulder. "It certainly is," I said meaningly. "Yes, it's a-a-a stress. But you can't do that. You gotta stay cool. Go with the flow." His voice had the soothing quality of a fresh feather bed. "Me, I didn't have no sleep last night," he added.

We looked up at Central Park, locked in furious silence and staiding the cake. Our driver shouted back a question that sounded like: "Do you know Portnoy?"

"Portnoy?" "Putney," our driver said. "It's in London, England." "Yes, we know Putney." "My sister lived in Putney," our driver said. "She's a doctor. Me, I'm into structural engineering."

The cake notwithstanding, each of us very nervously smiled. "It's all stress man," our driver resumed. "I got four cabs. Last night, ten o'clock, one guy I got calls in. He's broke down in Queens. Callin' out the tow truck cost \$200. I say 'Don't move. I'll come get you myself.' My girl's waitin' on me three hours. She wants to go dancin' at '34. Then my other guy calls in. I put my girl on hold. He's in Astoria with two flat tyres. I say 'Relax baby. I'll give you money, go get your girl and go dancin' with her. Let me sleep'."

By the time the cab drew up on West End Avenue, all three of us were laughing. I got out first, with the cake. As my friend paid the driver, he repeated: "Be cool now. And take care o' that gentleman."

We were restored by kindness and humour as we carried the cake upstairs to our friends' wedding party. We were back to our normal, sensible British selves.

by invitation only, to doctors, scientists, engineers and philosophers. Another, meeting weekly at St James's Church, Piccadilly, is a form of extended family, and there is an increasingly networking activist trend.

The British Unemployment Resource Centre (BURC) was set up in 1981 and publishes a newsletter four times a year. Guy Dansey, one of the founders sees its role as a trading post for quick-fire information, unhampered by a central bureaucracy, to facilitate the personal contacts from which job-creating initiatives are born.

It is not possible that today's networks may be tomorrow's bureaucracies? Dauncy, like Robertson, thinks not. A network may be an old-fashioned organization in its "juvenile stage" - a sort of fledgling Royal Society or Royal Academy - he admits, but believes it will remain an essentially "enabling" formation. "No one is bothered about crests and status," he says. "There is no longer a desire to set uppires these days. The cynics, but will doubtless command the enthusiastic assent of those assembling in the Conway Hall today."

David Nicholson-Lord

David Hart

## Willing away our self-esteem

Last week the TUC, with certain eminent churchmen, launched a new "Miners' hardship fund". Quite apart from asking which miners are suffering more hardship, workers and wanting-to-workers or strikers, many will view this fund as a cynical attempt by the TUC to avoid any but the most meagre fraternal responsibilities to Scargill as it sees that his war is lost.

But what of the churchmen. Monsignor Warlock, the Right Rev David Shepherd and Dr Williams? Why are they risking their ecclesiastical necks? They are representatives of that great British spiritual and political movement which can best be called the Will to Lose - a kind of antithesis to Nietzsche's Will to Power.

Subscribers to Will to Lose are to be found throughout British society. They have this in common: they regard conflict as the greatest of all evils. And so when conflict threatens, they are always ready to cede the outer reaches of their spiritual and temporal estates to avoid it. If this does not work, they go to extraordinary lengths, especially if they are clerics. Monsignor Bruce Kent is organizing a military surrender movement which, if successful, could lead to an eventual takeover of this country by a regime that would certainly not permit him to practice his chosen religion. The Bishop of Durham has publicly insulted the chairman of the NCB and Canon Boulton has claimed that the police are being used to assert the board's right to manage.

Even after a conflict is over, supporters of the Will to Lose keep working. They are spearheading the attack on the Government over the sinking of the Belgrano. Victory is the one condition they cannot abide, not just because it exposes their own philosophy. It imposes an intolerable responsibility on the victor, one they are unready to accept.

The miners' strike may come to be seen as the moment when Britain's postwar moral exhaustion ended, when those in a position to influence events who subscribe to the Will to Lose were at last outnumbered by those with a more robust view of affairs.

Although most members of the Cabinet are reported to be absolutely sound at least on this issue, from time to time certain senior ministers have arranged for inspired articles to appear in newspapers pointing out that many members of the Government, mindful of the cost to the country of the strike, mindful of the cost to suffering to the community, are most anxious for a settlement. One minister recently declared on television, at a sensitive moment, during the negotiations, that there could be no winners and no losers in the dispute, a very typical Will to Lose remark.

Will to Lose is rife at the NCB. Many senior staff have wanted to negotiate a surrender. Their argu-

Woodrow Wyatt

## First chew the fat with the public

It is rare for a government to act too quickly in forming a new policy affecting the entire nation. But that is what seems to be happening over the DHSS report last July by the Committee on Medical Aspects of Food Policy (COMA) concerning diet and heart disease. The report, *Inter alia*, calls for accurate labelling of food.

Though medical truths cannot be established by majority vote, there is now overwhelming support for the belief that the major cause of heart disease is eating too much fat, particularly saturated fat, compounded by an excess of sugar leading to avoidable obesity. The United Kingdom holds the world record in deaths from heart diseases - at least 180,000 a year between the ages of 15 and 74. It is far the largest single cause of death, including cancer. Treating the victims, of whom obviously not all die immediately, is a major expense to the NHS, and the loss in earnings to the sufferers is huge.

Millions gradually commit suicide by eating large quantities of chips, potato crisps, pastries, puddings, made-up foods from shops and take-aways. Most school meals could have been designed by a mad mass murderer.

The public are dimly aware that something is wrong, hence the growing demand for margarine and cooking oils high in polyunsaturated fat. Despite the obscurantism of the dairy trade, consumer demand is forcing greater supplies of skimmed milk, of which the percentage of energy supplied by fat is approximately one twentieth that in full milk. It would be better if the EEC butter and cheese mountains were destroyed than eaten. The same applies to the encouragement to produce fatty beef and lamb.

The difficulty for the housewife is to know what is in the food she is buying. There is a rough kind of labelling which is almost useless. Ingredients are listed without specifying the percentage of each. To be told that a sausage contains 65 per cent pork is meaningless unless you know how much saturated fat is in the pork. In fact the percentage of energy in the average fried pork sausage provided by fat is about 69 per cent.

The COMA report assumes that the percentage of energy from fat in the food we eat is 42 per cent. That is why so many of us die of heart disease.

The Government, realizing that something must be done urgently intends to announce proposals on labelling in spring. To the end it is consulting the food industry but not consulting consumer associations or, so far as I am aware, independent medical experts or such

Mr Edward... after all, pass... Conservativ... and his repl... Cranes' Orie... than a passin... of parliament... Tor, backben... sensed that a... chairmanship... du Carré has... needed

Mr du Carré... contribut... well as acti... appointed par... Lord Home an... whom he was a... party chairma... Cann who, I... meeting of th... signalled to M... second genera... leadership elec... Mr du Carré w... as a poss... candidate but h... the role of kin... king, so to spea... was Mrs Thatch... with her,





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## THE BISHOPS' GAMBIT

The coal strike has lasted 36 weeks. Some of those weeks have been packed with activity and some have passed with little or no evident change in the underlying struggle. Some of this week's events indicate a basic shift in relative strengths while others are more superficial. The key factor is that more than 4,000 miners have returned to work, making a total of 7,000 over the last two weeks. That return does not just reflect the attraction of picking up the Coal Board's Christmas bonuses, the deadline for which has now been extended from next Monday until the end of the week. It also reflects the fact that the Coal Board is at last standing firm on a line agreed with Nacods, which has become in essence a take-it-or-leave-it package for the NUM. The ingredients of that package seem to be fair to most trade unionists, many elements of Labour opinion and the voters at large (though in the opinion of this newspaper it is fair to the point of profligacy).

The underlying position therefore is that the Coal Board, and behind it the Government, now have the initiative. Mr Scargill has lost both the argument and the initiative. He could only restore the initiative by reversing both the amount of miners in work and the amount of coal produced and delivered to power stations. It is clear that he is not able to achieve the former within the coal industry so he has fallen back on other tactics, both physical and psychological.

His first preference, as always, is coercion. He may be unable to reverse the movement back to work but he is certainly trying to contain it by brutal and organized attempts to intimidate, fight and bully miners to stay away from work. The efforts are concentrated in the Yorkshire heartland, and are clearly organized officially, according to reports from within the coalfield. The violence has not been successful since hundreds of miners have returned to work. But given the terrible accounts of

those who have braved the criminal activities of their fellow miners by going in to work, think how many more hundreds or thousands would have returned to work if the pickets had not been there, or at least not mustered in the evil formations that we have seen on our television screens.

The second tactic is to search for any device to persuade miners contemplating a return to work that it would be unwise to do so in case a settlement is just round the corner. Since the Trades Union Congress in September Mr Scargill has exploited a series of fruitless negotiations with the coal board to achieve such an effect on the drift back to work. Now that the coal board has quite rightly nothing more to negotiate, the NUM can only hope to exercise lateral pressure politically through the Labour Party and physically through any coercive secondary action which other trade unions can be persuaded to adopt by interrupting the movement of coal or the supply of electricity.

Neither of those devices now looks very promising. The Labour Party is increasingly unhappy at the combination of violence and the intransigence of the NUM leadership. Within the trade union movement it is not just Mr John Lyons who believes that there must be a profound revision of the current basis of TUC support for the NUM.

So where else does Mr Scargill go? Who in the middle of the summer would have guessed that by November Mr Scargill would be reduced to calling in the bishops for moral and the Soviet and Libyan governments for material support? The bishops should beware. As churchmen they must have a natural inclination to attribute the best motives to anyone who asks for help. However, perhaps before they do so with Mr Scargill they should consider his record.

He has made no secret either of his objectives ("I believe that the only way you are going to get

workers' control in the real sense is to take into control society itself") or of his means to achieve them ("We are fighting a class war and you don't fight a war with sticks and bladders. You fight a war with the weapons that are going to win it").

Can church leaders really embark on a process of mediation between somebody with those views and the rest of British society, without appearing to give the impression that they attach equal weight to Mr Scargill's revolutionary struggle and the general interests of a society which is decidedly unrevolutionary? Lenin used to refer contemptuously to the "useful idiots" who could be manipulated into doing his work for him. It would be sad to have to apply that epithet to the bench of bishops, but it would not be the first time that ecclesiastical figures both in the Soviet Union and in the West had allowed their basic good intentions to be abused and manipulated by the Marxist-Leninists.

However, church leaders would not be the first group to misjudge Mr Scargill. During this dispute many people have shown a chronic desire to overlook Mr Scargill's consistency in his contempt for ballot procedures, his inadequately concealed espousal of picketing violence, his affinity with communists and his readiness to call on support from foreign dictators which can only have Britain's worst interests at heart. These characteristics are not aberrations; they are central to his purposes, and nobody except the revolutionary left should have any desire to assist Mr Scargill in achieving them. As Mr Peter Kellner warns in this week's *New Statesman*: "For those on the left who wish to see Mr Kinnock as prime minister, it is important now for Mr Scargill to be defeated - and for that defeat to be inflicted not by the Coal Board or the Government 'beating' the miners but by the miners themselves deflating their President".

## CRETAN LIES

President Mitterrand won respect at home and abroad last year when he sent French troops to thwart the Libyan invasion of Chad. He won more this September when Colonel Gaddafi implicitly acknowledged the error of his ways by agreeing to a simultaneous withdrawal of French forces and Libyan "support elements", which everyone understood to be a euphemism for Libyan troops.

Now, however, M Mitterrand is in danger of looking extremely foolish. The deadline for withdrawal has arrived; the French forces have duly withdrawn; France has joined Libya in declaring that withdrawal of both countries' forces is complete; the French foreign minister has pronounced himself "certain" that the Libyans have gone; and a junior minister has repeated that assurance to the UN General Assembly. Yet M Mitterrand himself now says his government knew all along that the Libyan withdrawal was not complete, and that, at the very time when France and Libya were solemnly declaring that it was complete, "it was noticed on the ground that there was either a slowing-down of the withdrawal or a reinforcement of the Libyan presence".

Observers of Colonel Gaddafi have known for a long time that it is unwise to take his statements or undertakings on trust. One assumed that the French government also knew this, and

that this was why the September agreement provided for joint monitoring of the withdrawal, while some of the French troops remained in neighbouring countries from which they could easily come back. Earlier this week, when French statements about complete Libyan withdrawal were belied by other evidence including US satellite observations, one began to wonder whether France was being taken for a ride. Now, after M Mitterrand's claim that he really knew what was happening all along, one has to wonder whether French government statements are taken seriously even by those who put them out.

A secondary point is that it does not look all that dignified for M Mitterrand to scurry off to meet Colonel Gaddafi in Crete if he already knew that the Colonel had defaulted on his obligations. But the trip will have been worthwhile if it enabled M Mitterrand to get across to the Colonel that he is not bluffing, and that if the remaining Libyan troops are not immediately withdrawn the French troops really will come back.

It is of course legitimate to ask what they would go back for; also what France expected or expects to happen after the withdrawal; and finally, perhaps, why French soldiers should be expected to fight for this particularly remote and unrewarding area of the African continent.

## 1922 AND ALL THAT

Mr Edward du Cann does not, after all, possess the freehold of the chairmanship of the Conservative 1922 Committee, and his replacement by Mr Cranley Onslow signifies more than a passing event in the clash of parliamentary ambitions. The Tory backbenchers have rightly sensed that a different kind of chairmanship from that which du Cann has provided is now needed.

Mr du Cann has, of course, contributed much to Conservative politics in parliament, as well as out of it where he was appointed party chairman by Lord Home and dismissed from that post by Mr Heath with whom he was always at odds. As party chairman it was Mr du Cann who, from a private meeting of the 1922 executive, signalled to Mr Heath after the second general election of 1974 that there would have to be a leadership election. For a time, Mr du Cann was himself spoken of as a possible leadership candidate but he had to settle for the role of kingmaker and the king, so to speak, who emerged, was Mrs Thatcher.

With her, Mr du Cann's

political relationship has been ambiguous. Though always ready with the appropriate declarations of loyalty, he has also been skilled at between-the-lines public criticism as well as on occasions open attack, notably on the question of MP's pay. As chairman of the select committee on the treasury and civil service he allowed a draft report on the economy, which had not yet been approved, to be published during the last election campaign to the Government's embarrassment. At times of political crisis he has always been ready with broadcast comment, often larded with nuances critical of the Government. In other words, he has gone public with the 1922 chairmanship, which is not the most constructive use of that office.

Its most valuable function is as a channel of communication between the backbenchers and the Prime Minister who is therefore able to judge what his or her followers will and will not stand and to anticipate their reactions. In the days when Mr John Morrison, later Lord Margdale, held that office,

during the Macmillan prime ministership, it was a job of enormous influence, precisely because it was held by a man without ambition for office who was virtually unknown to the public.

A man in whose life the pursuit of politics ranked equally with a countryman's pursuits, was utterly trusted by both Prime Minister and backbenchers. That is the kind of relationship that needs to be recreated. In the rest of this parliament, when the threat of Scargillism has been beaten back, and the Government is more free to concentrate on the future it will have much listening to do, not least as the problems of unemployment and long-term government spending commitments come to the fore. The backbenchers are its best means of communications with the constituencies and the Prime Minister must listen to them. In this process, the job of the chairman of the 1922 Committee is to advise and warn rather than to use his office as a personal platform. That is how Mr Cranley Onslow should use it.

## Call for reform at Strasbourg

From Mr John D. Taylor, MP for Strangford (Official Unionist) and MEP for Northern Ireland (Official Ulster Unionist)

Sir, Most British people oppose a federal Europe and it is for that reason that the majority of the United Kingdom members of the European Democratic Group did not vote in favour of the Spinnelli's draft treaty on European union in Strasbourg on February 14.

Hugh Dykes's suggestion (November 9) that we in the EDG should join the Christian Democrat Group in Strasbourg falls for three reasons.

Firstly they do not want us because we would be the largest national block within their group. Secondly - the main reason - the CD's are committed to European federalism, which is rejected by the British Conservative and Unionist Party.

Thirdly we hesitate to be associated with those CD's, such as some of the Dutch, who act and vote in a manner close to the left; CD's, and not only the Southern Irish MEPs, who are unfriendly towards the United Kingdom; and CD's, such as the Italians, who have a sectarian bias.

The Community should not be a movement towards an integrated Europe - it is a means of improving co-operation between European nations and the creation of a large European free trade area. Even in this limited role it has lost the confidence of many who previously supported EEC membership.

The main reason for this has been the failure of its decision-making procedures. The complexity of relations between the Commission, Council of Ministers, and European Parliament must be tackled.

It is the European Parliament which may have to suffer if this confusion is to be overcome. Political irresponsibility abounds within this institution so long as it has powers to decide expenditure but no responsibility to raise income.

There now seems little alternative to the removal of budgetary powers from the European Parliament. A simplification, such as this, which would restrict the budgetary procedure to the Commission and the Council of Ministers, would make greater sense to the electorate.

Secondly the Parliament has become detached from the "grass roots" and from the political direction within national Parliaments. Hence the reality that some British MEPs have been elected with the support of less than 10 per cent of their electorate and the obvious tension between Strasbourg and Westminster.

This problem could possibly be overcome if the European Parliament were once again composed of nominated MPs from Westminster rather than directly elected MEPs. In this way the work of the European Parliament would probably become more closely identifiable with the people and political life of the 10 member nations.

Yours truly,  
JOHN D. TAYLOR,  
House of Commons.  
November 9.

## Money matters

From Professor Brian Griffiths  
Sir, For many Christians, but particularly those of the Anglican Communion, it comes as something of a relief that this week the Bishop of Durham's doubts have been directed away from the fundamentals of our faith, such as the resurrection and the virgin birth, and towards such temporal matters as monetarism.

It is still, however, a source of regret that monetarism should have become a general term of abuse, such as fascism. Monetarism is simply the proposition that a change in the stock of money will lead, after a time, to a change in the level of money income. As such, it has nothing to do with the level of government spending, the miners' strike or even the personality of the Prime Minister.

Yours faithfully,  
BRIAN GRIFFITHS, Dean,  
The City University  
Business School,  
Frobisher Crescent,  
Barbican Centre, EC2.

## Numerical advantage

From Mr Edward Seymour

Sir, With regard to Portfolio numbers and their use (letter, November 14), I have so far supplied our household with 4½ lb of topside beef and 5 lb of pork.

These were won in my local's weekend meat raffle, being second and third prizes respectively. Yours, also gratefully,  
EDWARD SEYMOUR,  
21 Claremont Road,  
Westcliff-on-Sea,  
Essex.  
November 14.

## Health authority survey

From Mr Michael Meacher, MP for Oldham West (Labour)

Sir, The background to Mr Moonman's ridiculous allegations of "Stalinist tactics" (feature, November 13) regarding my survey of health authority membership was, not surprisingly, unstated.

It springs from his use of his position as chairman of Islington District Health Authority to promote privatisation after his authority had earlier rejected it.

That led to his being disowned by his own health authority members, who asked him to resign his chairmanship. In addition Islington North and South Constituency Labour Parties unanimously both passed resolutions condemning his actions.

## Disaster and the meaning of aid

From the Reverend Bernard Thorogood

Sir, In your leading article of November 12 you raise contentious issues about overseas aid and cloud the debate by confusing disaster relief and development aid.

If we distinguish the two and recognise the different policy constraints which surround them, perhaps we can avoid the loss of public confidence in the voluntary aid agencies which could be the effect of your writing.

Disasters on the Ethiopian scale do not occur just because of inefficient governments. They have many roots. History, social structure, climate, crop selection, communications, all may be causes. When the disaster happens, then those who live in safety and in plenty have no option, if they are to retain any self-respect and any human sympathy, but to co-operate and to give all they can.

Our present dismay is that the Governments of the West had to be moved by public opinion before they reacted with any sense of urgency at all. We need more long-sighted and determined international work in this area.

But the question of development aid is more complex because the objectives are harder to agree, and the situation has many factors. Many of us are committed to helping the poorest countries to overcome the great weight of poverty which traps their people.

We know this cannot be done by hand-outs of food. So we move into the provision of seeds and tractors, dams and wells.

Then we find that social and economic patterns may prevent any shift in the burden of poverty. So human rights and human freedom become elements in the long-term task.

To give unsupervised aid to oppressive regimes of the left or the right is not a way of helping the poor. The voluntary aid agencies do not do that, and their record of getting aid to where it is most creative will stand any scrutiny.

Yours faithfully,  
BERNARD THOROGOOD,  
General Secretary,  
The United Reformed Church,  
86 Tavistock Place, WC1.  
November 13.

From the Director of the Overseas Development Institute

Sir, It is encouraging to hear in the current debate on UK overseas aid that neither the Prime Minister or Foreign Secretary will consider any cuts to assistance in areas affected by the disasters now evident in parts of Africa. But it is difficult to escape the feeling that this is little more than pandering to current public concern while major reductions in

## Cause for grief

From Mr William Shepherd

Sir, The wit, wisdom and urbanity of Lord Stockton (letter, November 14) seems as compelling today as it was years ago when I listened to him in another place. Most of us, I feel, will share his grief at the destructive nature of the conflict in which the miners are engaged. But is Lord Stockton right in assuming that this is indicative of society as a whole? I think not.

Despite painfully high unemployment levels, there is in general much less bitterness in our society than there was in the 1930s; it is indeed a more just society. We are, in fact, seeing highly significant changes in industrial relations and in society generally. Not even Mr Scargill can command the support of the whole of his membership.

Workers are turning down left-wing leadership in many areas. The more intelligent trade union leaders are coming to accept recent legislation affecting their status. Polls show that a majority of trade unionists believe that there should be more effective regulation of their unions.

The grief I feel is that this

the value of our aid programme are being planned.

In practice, disaster relief has always been only a tiny fraction of aid expenditure: £2.6m last year - representing a quarter of one per cent. And the fraction is about right: the UK aid programme correctly concerns itself with longer term development aid. It is this aid which is needed, in Africa especially, as never before.

The deteriorating economies of most of the Third World countries require a substantial programme of investment and research, in agriculture especially, and by virtue of its experience, its public interest, and even its relative wealth, the UK can make an important contribution towards their development. But it cannot do so if the Government continues to erode the financial value of our aid programme.

Yours sincerely,  
JOHN HOWELL, Deputy Director,  
Overseas Development Institute,  
10-11 Percy Street, W1.  
November 13.

From Dr Charles Elliott

Sir, You say in today's leader (November 12) that arguments about foreign aid generate more heat than light. So you seem to find, for you continue "to listen to Dr Elliott..."

Unfortunately you have never done that. Apart from a television interview that has not yet been broadcast and a snippet of an interview on BBC Wales, my only utterances on Ethiopia were to a correspondent on *The Observer* whose paper printed a highly selective account of what I said.

To base a personal attack on me on a two-minute radio interview and a few quotes in *The Observer* without the courtesy of even a telephone conversation to establish my views is further evidence of the sad decline in both professional competence and good manners which I am not alone in detecting in this once-great paper.

I am, for instance, at one with much (though not all) of what you say about the Dergue. I am especially critical of its agricultural policy and its over-emphasis on industrialization.

From that it does not follow, however, that it was either ethically justifiable or politically sensible to withhold emergency relief for 21 months, despite abundant and independently verified evidence of the need for it. By muddling development aid with emergency relief, you pillory me, but reveal only your own confusion.

Yours faithfully,  
CHARLES ELLIOTT,  
119 Fentiman Road, SW8.  
November 12.

country, which has such a glorious past, is now wallowing in decline. Not only is our unemployment higher, but our productivity and wealth production is miserably below that of our European competitors. Even in the field of services, where previously we were pre-eminent, our competitors are improving their position vis-a-vis ourselves at an alarming rate.

And yet we could change this. If the trade unions would face up to reality - and there is some indication that many of them would be willing to do so - and the Government would abandon its frosty attitude, we could, I think, work out a strategy to halt our decline.

There are currently improvements arising from Government policy, better managerial abilities, and the co-operation of the unions. But we could intensify these movements if Government, unions and the CBI could get together. Even a collective determination on the part of the country to buy more British goods would help us immensely.

Yours sincerely,  
WILLIAM SHEPHERD,  
77 George Street, W1.  
November 14.

Arts Council in the worst possible light.

The duty of the Arts Council is to nurture and support the work which is actually being done in the arts, senselessly to inflict irreparable damage on it. The interval between the closing of Miss Horniman's Gaiety Theatre in Manchester and the opening of the theatre in the Royal Exchange was 59 years....

If the Royal Exchange Theatre Company is not allowed to develop its potential now, the impulse to establish regional theatre centres will be lastingly damaged.

Yours faithfully,  
TREVOR NUNN,  
HAROLD PINTER,  
JOAN PLOWRIGHT,  
PAUL SCOFIELD,  
MAX STAFFORD-TERRELL,  
CLARK,  
RONALD HARWOOD, TOM STOPPARD,  
c/o Harbottle & Lewis (Solicitors),  
34 South Molton Street, W1.  
November 13.

Opposition spokesman can then obtain this vital information, and I contend that collecting this information is a matter of acute public interest when all these appointments are subject to patronage, not election.

There is no implication whatsoever of spying on colleagues or of mandating Labour members on health authorities, or any nonsense of that kind. As a moment's reflection reveals, such allegations are totally irrelevant to any such questionnaire, which could not possibly be used for any such purpose.

Yours sincerely,  
MICHAEL MEACHER,  
Chief Opposition Spokesman on Health & Social Security,  
House of Commons.  
November 15.

## TV as incentive to violence

From Mr William Belson

Sir, In your issue of November 9 you reported on a speech by M Whitney, Director General of the Independent Broadcasting Authority, to the National Association for the Care and Resettlement of Offenders. Mr Whitney said that there is no evidence that television "makes ordinary kids into violent kids".

I consider this statement, coming from Mr Whitney, to be quite remarkable. Mr Whitney has long had ready access through the IBA library, to a study by this writer of the effects on boys' behaviour of long-term exposure to television violence.

This study was based on a representative sample of 1,565 London boys aged 13-16 years. It was heavily funded by the Columbia Broadcasting System of the USA and it involved initial extensive development of research techniques.

The report (*Television violence and the adolescent boy*, Gower Publishing Co. 1978) presented many findings, the principal one of which was that there was very strong evidence in support of the view that long-term exposure to television violence increased substantially the extent to which London boys engaged in acts of serious violence.

Mr Whitney offered a three-line summary of one of my findings which he had adopted from another report. He then dismissed that finding on the basis of an argument that it was really only an artefact of a tendency of the more aggressively inclined children subsequently to watch a greater amount of television violence than other children.

Any careful reading of my report would have told Mr Whitney that major steps had been taken in the enquiry to deal with that possibility. In fact, recent further analyses of the data from that enquiry show that the childhood indicators of adolescent violence tended to have a slightly negative association with later exposure to television violence; though the violently predisposed children did a lot of TV violence viewing as the years passed, they tended to do so somewhat less than gentler children.

The oddness of Mr Whitney's position shows up in his statement that "I am not saying that there is no connection; simply that a direct cause and effect relationship is a nonsense". Mr Whitney is playing a "straw man" game. Only rather naive people would argue that the main impact of television violence is immediate and direct.

What the evidence indicates is that the relationship can involve a multiplicity of factors along with television and that the effects may take years to show up fully as behaviour. But the contribution of television within that mix and over time is clear and it is a major contribution.

Yours faithfully,  
WILLIAM BELSON,  
41 York Mansions,  
Prince of Wales Drive, SW11.  
November 14.

## Paper pounds

From Mr Julian Sheffield

Sir, As producer of the paper for £1 notes, I can answer R. J. Phillips's letter in *The Times* of November 15. We have developed a highly durable paper for bank notes which has been available for some time. US \$1 bills are printed on this quality of paper and remain in good condition for an average of eighteen months. One could expect £1 notes to last as long.

Another letter raises the possibility of a £2 note. This would be a sensible compromise. No other country in the Western world has a gap as big as we will have between its top coin and bottom note. It is worth pointing out that if we have no £1 note, change from £5 for a £1.12 purchase will produce a minimum of nine coins.

Finally, the Chancellor has stated in his case for the £1 coin that it will last 40 years. I wonder how many coins in his pockets are 40 years old. Not many halfpennies, I suspect.

Yours faithfully,  
JULIAN SHEFFIELD, Chairman,  
Portals Ltd.,  
Overton Mill,  
Overton,  
Basingstoke, Hampshire.  
November 16.

## 'Restructured' rugby

From the Headmaster of Merchant Taylors' School

Sir, Public schools - and many more maintained schools besides - continue to teach the basic skills of rugby football and produce contests of a high quality which are exciting and enjoyable to watch.

We also believe that it is a game which should be played in the spirit of the laws or not at all. Winning at all costs and gratuitous violence have no part to play.

As a result more and more of our pupils are not prepared to continue playing the game at senior level, preferring to take exercise in more congenial ways and the game is becoming the poorer for it.

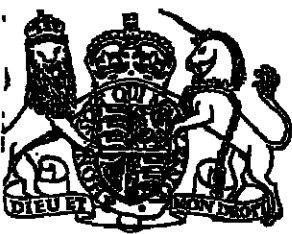
Yours faithfully,  
D. J. SKIPPER, Headmaster,  
Merchant Taylors' School,  
Sandy Lodge,  
Northwood, Middlesex.

## Deja cru

From Mr W. A. Smeaton

Sir, Today, November 15, 1984, the wine department of my local supermarket has several bottles, clearly labelled "Beaujolais Nouveau 1984" in a basket marked, equally clearly, "bin ends". Yours faithfully,  
W. A. SMEATON,  
3 Barfield House,  
Glenmore Road, NW3,  
November 15.





# COURT AND SOCIAL

## COURT CIRCULAR

**CKINGHAM PALACE**  
The Queen and The Duke of Edinburgh visited Uppingham and Oakham Schools, Leicestershire today to mark their 40th wedding anniversary. Her Majesty and the Duke travelled in the State Land Rover and were accompanied by the Queen's Flight and the Royal Air Force. The Queen and the Duke were received at Uppingham School by the headmaster, Mr. R. A. S. Boston, and at Oakham School by the headmaster, Mr. R. A. S. Boston.

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President and Mrs. Kolvisio on behalf of Her Majesty.

The Duke of Edinburgh was represented by Major-General D. T. Chabrey (Colonel, The Duke of Edinburgh's Regiment (Berkshire and Wiltshire) at the Memorial Service for Brigadier G. Wort which was held at St. James Church, Southbrook, Devizes, Wiltshire this afternoon.

**KENSINGTON PALACE**  
November 16: The Prince of Wales, Duke of Cornwall, this morning presided at a Meeting of the Principal Council at 10 Buckingham Gate, London SW1.

The Hon Edward Adeane was in attendance. The Prince and Princess of Wales, Duke and Duchess of Cornwall, subsequently entertained the Members of the Council to luncheon at Kensington Palace.

**KENSINGTON PALACE**  
November 16: The Princess Margaret, Countess of Snowdon, was present this evening at a Gala Ball held in the Assembly Rooms, Bath, in aid of the National Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Children, of which Her Royal Highness is President.

The Hon Mrs. Wills was in attendance. The Princess Margaret, Countess of Snowdon, was present this evening at a Gala Ball held in the Assembly Rooms, Bath, in aid of the National Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Children, of which Her Royal Highness is President.

**THE HOUSE LODGE**  
November 16: Princess Alexandra, attended by Lady Mary Fitzalan-Howard, left Gatwick Airport - London this morning to visit Mexico on the occasion of the 40th anniversary of the British Council in Mexico City and of the foundation of the Anglo-Mexican Cultural Institute.

Upon arrival at the Airport, Her Royal Highness was received by His Excellency Señor Francisco Cuevas-Camacho (Mexican Ambassador), Sir Edwin Arrowsmith (Special Representative of the Secretary of State for Foreign and Commonwealth Affairs), Mr. Alan Pugh (Managing Director, British Caledonian Airways) and Mr. Patrick Bailey (Director, Gatwick Airport, British Airways Authority).

A memorial service for Lady Acland will be held at the Church of the Immaculate Conception, Farm Street, on Thursday, December 6, at 3.00 pm.

A service of thanksgiving for the life of the Hon Mrs. Patrick Wills will be held at International Students House, 229 Great Portland Street, London, on Tuesday, November 20, at noon.

A memorial service for Captain S. T. A. Livingstone-Learmonth, will be held on Tuesday, November 20, at 2 pm at St. John's Church, Llanysumdy, Gwynedd.

**BIRTHDAYS**  
TODAY: Mr. Wick Alsop, 90; Dr. S. L. Bragg, 61; Dr. G. Bulmer, 64; General Sir Philip Christison, 91; Mr. Peter Cook, 47; Miss Fenella Fielding, 50; Mr. Michael Freeman, 53; Colonel Sir Alexander Fraser, 69; Rev. Dr. Kenneth Grant, 66; Sir Patrick Hamilton, 76; Mr. Colin Hayes, 65; Mr. Rock Hudson, 59; Sir Charles Mackerras, 59; Mr. Godfrey Messervy, 60; Lord Leslie Murphy, 69; Lord Polwarth, 68; the Right Rev. John Satterthwaite, 59; the Right Rev. Cyril Tucker, 73.

**TOMORROW:** Professor Sir David Bates, 68; Dr. G. H. Bolsover, 74; Sir Leslie Bowyer, 91; Sir Kenneth Clunes, 63; Sir Bruce Fraser, 74; the Rev. Dr. V. H. Green, 69; the Rev. R. J. Hamper, 56; Mr. John Hoiler, 56; Sir Alec Issigonis, 78; Mr. Michael Kestow, 45; Admiral of the Fleet Sir Henry Leach, 61; the Earl of Malmesbury, 77; Dr. Eugene Ormandy, 65; Professor J. R. Quayle, 58; Mr. Justice Stuart-Smith, 37; Sir Alexander Turner, 83; Lord Justice Watkins, VC, 66.

**Services tomorrow:**  
**Twenty-second Sunday after Trinity**  
ST. PAUL'S CATHEDRAL, 10.30 AM: The Rev. Canon J. H. B. Jones, Rector, will officiate. The choir will sing 'The Lord is my strength and my fortress'.

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# David Holloway Lesson from a Bishop of Durham

Why is it that "the empty tomb" of Jesus of Nazareth is so important for the Christian faith? Why is it that now, in 1984, when a new Bishop of Durham, supported by brother bishops, declares belief in the empty tomb optional, there is a national outcry? There are many reasons. But it will be instructive to go back a century to a previous Bishop of Durham, B. F. Westcott. He was a giant among giants when it came to New Testament questions; nor was he an uncritical obscurantist, but a brilliant scholar.

First, there is the issue of fundamental Christian truth. Westcott had much to say about the bodily Resurrection of Jesus Christ from the tomb. He was arguing against doubts not totally dissimilar to those expressed today. His starting point was simple: "If Christ did not rise again - then is our faith vain. Something may be left - a system of morals or the like - but that is not Christianity. The essence of Christianity lies in a miracle."

His point was that "a world view" was at stake. Either there is a Personal God or there is not. If there is, there is no more difficulty in recognizing "his action in various ways and degrees on the physical world, than in recognizing it (as we do) in our own souls". In fact it is essential that God is sovereign over the whole of life, the material as well as the "personal" and the spiritual. To deny this is the greatest of evils, with moral, social and political implications. To deny this is to believe oneself under "a false superior to God".

But what about the documentary proofs? Westcott was quite clear that New Testament evidence was sound enough. "Taking all the evidence together, it is not too much to say that there is no single

historic incident better or more variously supported than the Resurrection of Christ."

He was, of course, quite clear also that the Resurrection was not a crude "resuscitation". It was "a life which takes up into itself all the elements of our present life, and transfigures them by a glorious change".

And so there was true hope for man as well. This was not in some evanescent immortality of the soul (a concept Westcott, along with modern analytical philosophers, could find no meaning for). No, it was a true resurrection. Yes, the problems are enormous. But there are problems anyhow. "The rejection of the mysteries of Christianity will not eliminate the element of mystery from life." But with regard to the resurrection of man, "our speculative doubts are met, as they could only be met, by a fact."

The empty tomb is vital. Not that it "proved" the Resurrection of Jesus; the disciples believed when they met the risen Lord. But it pointed to the nature of his resurrection. Thus a Christian is one who can confess the Resurrection. The "earliest creed" makes this clear: "If you confess with your lips that Jesus is Lord and believe in your heart that God raised him from the dead, you will be saved." (Romans 10:9). We must believe in Christ's sovereignty, which is confirmed by his "actual Resurrection".

This now brings us to the world of Westcott's day. These questions all come from his book, *The Gospel of the Resurrection*, first published in 1865. It was an answer to critical questions then being raised. Another book, *Essays and Reviews*, had brought Continental scepticism on to the agenda of the Church of England in 1860. The faith of many was

being disturbed. So here was a sane attempt by Westcott to get things into perspective. But the flood gates had opened. As in any area of life it is easier to knock down than build up. Unfortunately there were not enough Westcotts to go round to champion the faith. And all the Western Churches were affected.

So how were the Churches to respond? They did so in, at least, two ways.

First, there was the response of the Roman Catholic Church. It reacted with the big stick. There was the First Vatican Council (1869-70) and the definition of Papal infallibility. Then in 1907 there was the outpouring of "modernism" by Pius X. Secondly, there was the response of Protestant Churches such as the Anglican Church. This was a very simple response. It was, in effect, to do nothing. The result was then, and has been since, a steady slide into "unbelief". Today there is great confusion. The "Jenkins affair" has shown that a number of diocesan bishops are not fulfilling their canonical obligations "to uphold sound and wholesome doctrine". But there is a feeling abroad that the limit has been reached; hence the outcry.

So in the intellectual ferment of the nineteenth century the Roman Catholics overreacted one way and the Protestants another. The Roman Catholics were too strict. The Protestants were too lax.

But under Pope John XXIII the Roman Church decided to redress its balance. At the Second Vatican Council the Roman Church loosened up. Many are now arguing that the main-line Protestant Churches have to redress their balance if they are to survive as Christian churches. With them it is not a doctrinal loosening-up but a tightening-up that is needed.

The author is Vicar of Jesmond, Newcastle upon Tyne.

## Forthcoming marriages

**Mr. A. Bing and Miss W. Capstick**  
The engagement is announced between Mr. A. Bing, eldest son of Commander Peter Bing and the Hon Mrs. Bing, of Montrose, Angus, and Wendy, eldest daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Dennis Capstick, of Simonstone, Lancashire.

**Mr. A. J. Adams, R.N., and Miss H. J. Perry**  
The engagement is announced between Mr. A. J. Adams, son of Mr. and Mrs. P. Adams, of Chichester, and Helen, daughter of Mr. P. Perry, of Birmham, and Mrs. H. R. Perry, of Birmham, Chichester.

**Mr. J. C. Anup and Miss E. Gascoigne-Peas**  
The engagement is announced between Mr. J. C. Anup, son of Mr. and Mrs. J. C. Anup, of Victoria Water, and Elizabeth, daughter of Mr. J. Gascoigne-Peas and the late Mrs. J. Gascoigne-Peas and stepdaughter of Mrs. A. E. Gascoigne-Peas, of Reigate.

**Mr. P. H. Bateman and Miss V. S. Keate**  
The engagement is announced between Mr. P. H. Bateman, son of Dr. and Mrs. M. A. Bateman, of Newport, Sydney, Australia, and Victoria, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. H. Keate, of Kilmelford, by Oban, Argyll.

**Mr. M. R. Boyle and Miss L. McCloy**  
The engagement is announced between Mr. M. R. Boyle, son of Mr. and Mrs. J. R. Boyle, of Kent, and Louise, only daughter of Major and Mrs. A. C. McCloy, of Farnborough, Hampshire.

**Mr. M. F. Chapman and Miss L. Fernandes**  
The engagement is announced between Mr. M. F. Chapman, son of Mr. and Mrs. M. F. Chapman, of Kent, and Louise, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. J. B. Fernandes, of Port of Spain, Trinidad.

**Mr. S. D. Coker and Miss C. Martin**  
The engagement is announced between Mr. S. D. Coker, son of Mr. and Mrs. S. D. Coker, of Preston, Lancashire, and Catherine, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. J. B. Fernandes, of Port of Spain, Trinidad.

**Mr. J. M. S. Frayse and Miss M. Mafi**  
The engagement is announced between Mr. J. M. S. Frayse, son of Mr. and Mrs. J. M. S. Frayse, of London, and Maryam, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Hosein Ghodi Mafi, of Teheran, Iran.

**Mr. H. C. Gibson and Miss M. J. Blamey**  
The engagement is announced between Mr. H. C. Gibson, son of Mr. and Mrs. H. C. Gibson, of Campagne de Paris, France, and Marie, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. J. B. Fernandes, of Port of Spain, Trinidad.

**Mr. W. J. Haynes and Miss E. J. Nagel**  
The engagement is announced between Mr. W. J. Haynes, son of Mr. and Mrs. W. J. Haynes, of London, and Elizabeth, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. J. B. Fernandes, of Port of Spain, Trinidad.

**Mr. D. J. Lee and Miss E. J. Nagel**  
The engagement is announced between Mr. D. J. Lee, son of Mr. and Mrs. D. J. Lee, of London, and Elizabeth, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. J. B. Fernandes, of Port of Spain, Trinidad.

**Mr. M. Loxton and Miss E. J. Nagel**  
The engagement is announced between Mr. M. Loxton, son of Mr. and Mrs. M. Loxton, of London, and Elizabeth, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. J. B. Fernandes, of Port of Spain, Trinidad.

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# MR J. SANDFORD SMITH Development of management consulting

Mr James Sandford Smith, who died on November 10 at the age of 82, played a major role in the evolution of management consulting and was Founder President of the Institute of Management Consultants when it was formed in 1962.

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principal of the firm until his retirement in 1964. Sandford Smith's foresight is illustrated by his authorship, many years before its time, of *The Management Aspects of Electronic Digital Computers*, in 1957.

A Fellow of the British Institute of Management and a Council Member of the Management Consultants Association, Sandford Smith became increasingly aware that management consulting, as a young and growing profession, needed a professional body to safeguard individual interests and to raise the standard of the profession as a whole. With the support of other leading consultants and the sponsorship of the MCA, the Institute was legally incorporated in 1962. Sandford Smith serving as Founder President until 1966.

In 1967 he instituted The Sandford Smith Award for the best paper on a management subject by a member of the Institute and in 1976 accepted Honorary Fellowship.

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12, 13  
Travel: The curse of the kasbah in Tunisia; Sloane Rangers on skis in the Alps; luxury in Oxfordshire

14, 15  
Values on making your own Christmas gifts; Drink tastes the 1984 Beaujolais Nouveau; Eating Out: Thanksgiving

# THE TIMES Saturday

16, 17  
In the Garden; Bridge; Chess; Collecting; Prize crossword; Review: Pick of the latest videos; Galleries

19, 29  
The Week: Critics' guide to Television, Music, Opera, Radio, Dance, Theatre, Films, Family outings and Auctions

17-23 NOVEMBER 1984 A WEEKLY GUIDE TO LEISURE

ENTERTAINMENT AND THE ARTS



## ROLLER HOCKEY

In Spain and South America they follow it in their thousands; in Britain, given the right backing, it could take off in the same way. Ivo Tennant investigates...

Charlie Chaplin would scarcely recognize today's roller hockey as the gentlemanly game that he once played. As Rob Ross, secretary of the Arun club in Sussex, says: "There are actions taking place on our rinks now that if committed on the streets would render the perpetrator liable to prosecution for assault."

Roller hockey? Across the Atlantic and on the Continent, the sport is big business and big news, drawing massive crowds and headlines to match, but here it is virtually unknown. Who would believe, then, that this is a game that was born in Britain; or that when Chaplin turned out for Fred Karno's team in Manchester before the First World War it was already more than 30 years since someone had had the bright idea of marrying roller skates to hockey sticks?

That is why it rankles with the club at Herne Bay in Kent, where roller hockey has its roots and which now has a fine side that the local football team receives many more column inches in the *Herne Bay Gazette*.

In South America it is not unusual for 50,000 people to turn up to watch a top game. At the Superleague game between Herne Bay and Maidstone, played in a Chatham sports centre which a crack orienteer would be hard put to locate, the spectators numbered eight. But given sponsorship, better coverage and more rinks, there is no reason why roller hockey should not take off here.

The trouble is that it is caught in a vicious circle. The media will not cover it until they feel the public are sufficiently interested. Yet the sport will not expand unless the media brings it to the public. Last year Central TV prepared a full-blown documentary. The National Roller Hockey Association, the sport's governing body, thought they were getting somewhere at last. Central promptly went on strike.

The low profile which has been forced on the game does not change even for the top competitions. Today Great Britain are in Paris for the start of the week-long world group B championships, an all-play-all tournament involving 12 nations. The players are confident that they will finish in the top three, thus enabling them to go up to join the giants like Argentina, Italy and Spain in group A; however, they are resigned to the fact that any such achievement will be greeted with the usual deafening silence.

Roller hockey emerged in this country as an off-shoot of roller skating in 1879; its pedigree is thus only fractionally shorter than that of the modern version of hockey, which was developed here in the mid-nineteenth century. It achieved considerable popularity in the early 1900s before becoming one of this country's casualties of the Second World War. Now there are just 1,261 registered players, belonging to 65 clubs.

Elsewhere, however, it has flourished, particularly in the

Latin countries, which are the pick of the 40 nations who play. Now the leading lights of the sport are looking forward to 1992, by which time they hope to have it accepted as an Olympic sport.

Juan Samaranch, president of the International Olympic Committee, was a keen and accomplished Spanish player and should the 1992 Games be held in Spain, where they take their roller hockey seriously, its status could well be elevated.

In the United States they have already made their views clear by actually calling the sport "Olympic roller hockey". They reckon to have it perfected for when the day comes, as the Italians have done. There, sponsored by big companies, it is played professionally. One player, Daniel Martinazzo, who was lured from Argentina, was paid \$50,000 last year. In fact, all of Argentina's leading players have defected to Italy.

On the pier at Herne Bay, they are not so flush. The club has no sponsor and consequently struggles to fund a trip to Europe. The goal-keeper can barely afford his own pads, which retail at £200 at the one shop in the South which sells them (conveniently sited at Southsea, who are the Superleague champions) or wicket-keeper-style gloves, which come at £79.50. By the time he has bought his stick (he will get through six in a year) boots, helmet and face mask, chest and shoulder padding, a set of skater wheels, all purpose oil, wheel washer and lock nut, and various accessories incomprehensible to the layman, he might wish he had stayed a skater.



Clown princes: Stan Laurel (standing, left) and Charlie Chaplin (seated, second from left) in Fred Karno's Army celebrity team in Manchester, circa 1912



Backbone of the team: 'A whirling knot of bodies, sticks, skates... and the focal point is the goalkeeper'

Britain, in other words, has become the poor relation. The priority now is to establish the sport in the public eye. The National Roller Hockey Association is adamant that it must not be thought of as ice hockey on roller skates. But most people would probably disagree. The skates may be different and body-checking may be forbidden but there are many similarities. The goalkeeper resembles the Michelin Man, padded, helmeted and masked, and the out-players, four on each side, rotate to similar rules, supposedly in a diamond formation.

They are well equipped for combat. Each wears shin and knee pads, cricket box, leather boots, and sometimes gloves if wanted, and whizzes around a smooth wooden surface armed

with an elongated hockey stick. The game is played at break-neck speed, with inevitable heavy collisions and minor injuries.

The focal point of the action is the goalkeeper, hurling stick and padding all ways to keep out a ball bigger, harder and darker than a cricket ball. Often it is belted at him from point blank range, and the aggressor will, in his follow-through, cannon off his foam rubber chest, the ball lost in a whirling knot of bodies, sticks and skates.

It will emerge on one of the wings, or rebounding off the low perimeter wall which keeps the ball in play. The goalkeeper's torment begins again. Disentangling himself from the flurry, he faces an opponent dribbling the ball behind his goal, about

to whack it in again from a different angle. Armour plating may protect the goalkeeper's body, but only reflexes will protect his goal.

The most vulnerable part of the body is the throat, says Paul Haynes, goalkeeper for Maidstone and Great Britain. "The ball could smash one's wind-pipe. The best way to avoid injury when keeping goal is to stay on one's feet. I was frightened when I first started to play. But that is an occupational hazard for anyone who wants to get on in the game. After all, they used to play without wearing helmets."

Commitment is absolute. Because a match lasts for only 20 minutes each way, no one, goalkeeper or out-player, attempts to slow it down. Nor is there any offside law, which accentuates the frenzy. No one stays detached from the fray, elegantly spraying passes around the rink. Everyone gets stuck in. Article 36 in the rule book decrees that "it is important to interrupt the game as little as possible, and the referee may deem it advantageous to let some minor fouls go unpunished."

As with all sports that thrive on physical contact, roller hockey referees have difficulty in discerning a foul from a legitimate challenge. Gerry Trot, the president of the International Referees Commission, cites the amount of chopping with the stick across the wrists and upper limbs that goes unpunished. "The violence that goes on under the guise of giving advantage is quite frightening," he writes in *Roller Hockey*, the sport's magazine.

Andrew Finnis, a 17-year-old forward who plays for Maidstone says that one of his duties is to stand on the goal-line when his side are on the attack. "It impedes the goalkeeper's view and restricts his movements. The referees don't seem to mind. It is not as bad as the fouls which go on off the ball. The referee can only have his eyes on one thing at a time, and can't always spot skate-tapping, which disturbs players' concentration and has them looking round at the wrong moment. It is very difficult to stamp out."

The referee does not wear skates. Instead he pads up and down the perimeter, taking care to keep out of harm's way. He may let some fouls go by, but he can expel a player for up to five minutes, and the national Roller Hockey Association reserves the right to send him off for rather longer.

One man who made a premeditated attack on an opponent (and a relative!) was banned for 10 years. That almost certainly means that his days in the sport are over. Although the oldest player in this country is aged 42, the pace begins to tell after 30. The average age of those registered is 26. Some begin as early as five; Stuart Doherty, the current captain of Great Britain, was a comparative latecomer to the game at 15.

Some schools' state roller hockey, although activities after school hours are subject to the whims of caretakers, and the drop-out rate, owing to inexperience on skates, is high. It has been started at Bedales, although not in time to convert Princess Margaret's children and inquiries have been made by approved schools. So it is a sport played by all sorts. The current England squad includes graduates, a carpenter, a Gas Board technician and factory controllers. Nor is it the exclusive domain of men. There are 84 registered women players, some of whom even turn out in high-heeled shoes with skates with a big wheel under the foot and a small one under the heel.

Louise Guy, who founded and captains Herne Bay Ladies, owed her introduction to the game to her father. "I had played the traditional girls sports and this one was not only fun but involved one all the time. Two years after I started to play, the governing body declared that no club could play a mixed side, so I decided to form a women's club. There was a good response, although most of the players did not have any money. They still don't, but we have funded our own trips to Europe."

A far cry from Charlie Chaplin but a sign, perhaps, of *Modern Times*.



### Rules to stick by

A roller hockey team consists (ideally) of eight players. Two are goalkeepers and six are out-players. Only one goalkeeper and four out-players are permitted on the rink at any one time, but a substitution may be made whenever required.

Most matches in Britain last for 20 minutes each way, with three minutes for half-time. Each match is controlled by a referee, two goal judges, a time-keeper and a scorer. None wears roller skates.

Rinks may be either in covered halls or in the open air, and should be approximately 40m x 20m. The goal cages are 6m wide and 42in high. The ball weighs 5½oz and is 9in in circumference. The stick is flat on either side and should be about 2in wide and between 3ft and 3ft 9in long.

and to hold, obstruct or hit an opponent. Only the goalkeeper may play the ball when lying on the ground.

#### Where to go

The game's governing body is the National Roller Hockey Association. Names and addresses of representative clubs, and copies of the rules, can be obtained from Dr Roy Wheatley, the association's general secretary, 528 Loose Road, Maidstone, Kent (0622 43155).

Each player must be registered with the association to enable him to play in any event. Matches are usually played on a "day tournament" basis, with each team in each division holding fixtures in turn. Most tournaments comprise eight to ten matches a day, and cater for all age groups.

There are now 65 clubs scattered all over the country. Most of the rinks are to be found in leisure centres run by local authorities and a growing number of councils are now providing basic equipment such as goals.

#### What it costs

The approximate cost of equipment for an out-player is: skates £25; set of eight skate wheels £8.25; fully padded leather boots £61; gloves £15; kneepads £14.50; stick £10.75. Equipment can be obtained from The Skatepark, Southsea Common, Southsea, Hampshire (0705 825005); or Rowe Enterprises, 38 Borough Road, Burton-on-Trent, Derbyshire (0283 66602).

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# Christmas Gift Guide

FOR EVERYONE

CHRISTMAS CARE

## Love's labours

If you want to avoid being taken for a readymade ride by the shops this Christmas, why not make some gifts yourself? A helping hand is provided by Beryl Downing

Home-made presents were once simply an economy measure. "Make" was associated with "do and mend" and the results had the sort of homespun effect that goes with flat sandals and wheatgrass. Now, with so many books giving step-by-step advice and helping to create a professional standard of craftsmanship, love's labour need not be lost on the recipient. Time is the most valuable gift you can pack into any Christmas stocking.

Soft toys are always popular makes but it is no longer enough just to make any old rabbit, teddy or mouse - they have to be recreated in the image of favourite fictional characters. Dr Who and the

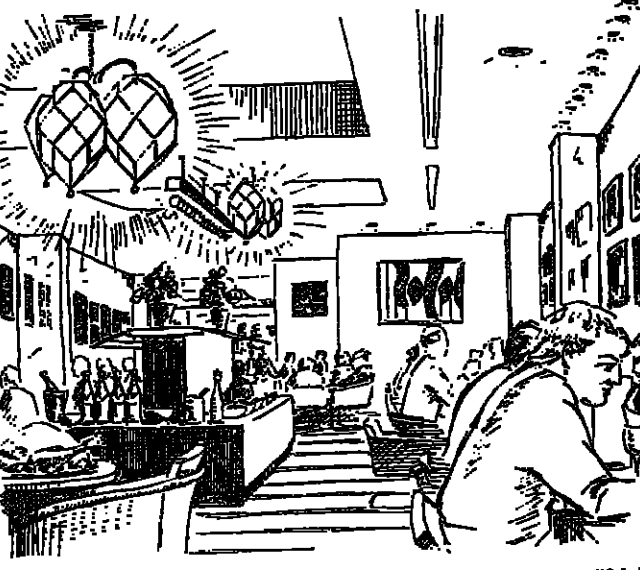
Bramble Hedge mice are top favourites. The Doctor Who Pattern Book by Joy Gammon (W. H. Allen, £7.95) offers a galactic collection to knit and sew. There are patterns for garments worn by Dr Who's supporters - good dressing up stuff, this - and instructions for knitted jumpers which would be perfect for acceptable weekend wear without an entourage of Cybermen and Zygons.

Or you could knit a Nasty - a variety of gruesome creature based on one basic glove puppet pattern. Or make a console floor cushion or a door-hanging Tardis tidy - handy for keeping

## EATING OUT

### Swell joints for talking turkey

Surprise dining by Francine Mosley



Next Thursday is Thanksgiving Day in the United States so this week we look at several venues where Americans in London can celebrate the holiday...

Fishing nets, harpoons, "Moby Dick" videos and a parrot in a cage are among the more restrained effects.

The traditional Thanksgiving Dinner revolves around a roast bird and London's two most thoroughly American restaurants, Joe Allen and Sullivan's, will be responding accordingly.

To prove that the English can successfully adopt American-style catering, Thanksgiving Day celebrants should consider a visit to Sullivan's, one of a series of converted "theme" pubs developed by Imperial Inns and Taverns. Sullivan's has branches at Iford, Ruislip and Golders Green, as well as the one I visited, just off the A3 roundabout at Tolworth.

The spacious pub premises have been tastefully converted into a thoughtfully-separated dual operation, bar and restaurant. Polished wooden floors and shutters, smart, upholstered chairs, and an array of parrot prints and motifs, though no live specimens as at Payton Place, dominate the decor.

The menu available in the restaurant - there is a shorter list at bar snacks - offers a fairly comprehensive range of contemporary American food. Baked potato skins (£1.65), bay cheese and salmon (£1.65), bay cheese and salmon (£1.65), bay cheese and salmon (£1.65).

A slightly lower key but equally authentic note is struck by Surprise, a bright, modern diner-style establishment, hung with photographs and contemporary art posters. Their excellent salad bar and "down-home" menu (corned beef hash, wedges, fried steak and turkey, £5.95), which has acquired its texture and its name from the traditional Japanese marinade of soy sauce and rice wine.

Huge hot fudge sundaes (£1.65), deli-style lemon cheese cakes, creamy coffees, imported beers (Michelob, Budweiser) and polite, well-dressed service complete an operation where English, as well as Americans, will feel at home.

Stan Hey

Joe Allen, 13 Exeter Street, London WC2 (B3 0651). Open: Mon-Sat noon-1am; Sun noon-midnight. Surprise, 12 Great Marlborough Street, London W1 (434 2689). Open: daily noon-9pm; Mon-Sat 6-11.15pm.

Chicago Pizza Pie Factory, 17 Hanover Square, London W1 (629 2689). Open: Mon-Sat 11.45am-11.30pm; Sun noon-10.30pm. Payton Place, 96 Charing Cross Road, London WC2 (379 3271). Open: Mon-Sat 11.45am-11.30pm; Sun noon-11pm.

Sullivan's, Ewell Road, Tolworth, Surrey (399 8449). Open: Mon-Sat 11.30am-3pm and 5.30-10.30pm (11.30pm Sat); Sun 11am-3pm and 7-10.30pm.

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## IN THE GARDEN

Slow-growing conifers

## Now's the turn of the green dwarfs

A collection of dwarf conifers in their natural habitat makes a beautiful display, and some of the finest can be seen at the rock gardens in Kew and Wisley in Surrey and at the Royal Botanic Gardens in Edinburgh. Visits to such gardens are a pleasure in themselves, and the pleasure is increased by the new ideas and plant associations they bring.

Soil is the key to successful conifers. Most prefer a warm, water-retentive neutral soil, although many will tolerate an alkaline soil or one with a high percentage of clay or sand. They dislike shallow soils over limestone, or those with suspect drainage. Before trying the slower growing forms you should get rid of surplus water and make sure the soil is not too sticky or that water does not stand for too long.

If your soil is poor or thin, do not despair. Nearly all soils can be made better with the addition of well-rotted organic matter; farmyard manure is not required unless the soil is very poor. Add humus to the soil when preparing, ideally in the autumn, or at planting time rather than not at all.

Shade is not recommended and none of the smaller or slower growing forms is happy in it. Yew and some of the green junipers will accept some shade but they will all do better if they are in a situation where they get good light. The forms with coloured foliage must be given good light because without it the

foliage will quickly revert to green. Once they are given good light again, however, colour in the foliage will eventually return. Should it be considered necessary to plant conifers under trees, try to ensure they are planted in the area nearest to good light.

When you have chosen a site, do not dig a hole and plant. As much of the surrounding ground as possible should be dug to encourage the plant to make new roots as quickly as it can and to take over the ground where it is growing. Do not leave organic matter in a layer. It must always be mixed in with the existing soil. Depending upon the eventual size of the plant, prepare a hole big enough to take the roots easily and pack a good, peaty mixture around them to give them a good start.

There are many hundreds of good slow-growing dwarf conifers and I can do more than suggest a few to whet the appetite. Including some with coloured foliage. They come in a variety of shapes: some are prostrate, some columnar, some are pyramidal and some almost globose. As they all combine happily together their siting should be considered carefully so they have room to grow as their shape demands.

Of the prostrate forms I like the *Juniperus horizontalis* family. There is a wide choice, from *J. h. Banff* with its

bright, bluish foliage, to *J. h. Emerald* which has rich green foliage. *Banff* is not a vigorous plant but *Emerald* is quite strong and spreads to at least 3ft. I also like *J. h. Blue Chip* because the foliage is finer, but also quite strong. To complete this family one must include the form *glauca* as this is an ideal ground-coverer - give it good light and an open position to get the best from it.

Spreading, but not prostrate, forms include *J. x media* Gold Coast, which has yellow foliage through the winter. Similar but more compact is *J. x media* Old Gold, which makes a splash in any garden.

Upright forms make ideal "question marks" in the garden and their shape will suggest their position. *Juniperus scopulorum* Skyrocket - the name gives an idea of its shape - is thin and columnar, grows 7-8ft high and has grey-green leaves. *Picea pungens* *Kosteriana*, has very blue foliage, but with the true spruce foliage, probably a better colour is *P. p. Hoopsii* with bright blue foliage and a distinct upright habit. *Taxus baccata* *Standishii* is very much a column with yellow foliage, slow to reach a height of 3ft.

You may have difficulty in getting your tongue round the names of some of the pyramidal forms, but they will give you much pleasure in years to come. *Chamaecyparis pisifera* Gold Spangle is a real beauty, an open

pyramid would describe its habit. The rich yellow foliage remains a good colour through winter. *Juniperus chinensis* Kuriwao Gold forms rounded though upright plants, its foliage is a good yellow and ideal for a pot plant in a border. *Juniperus squamata* Blue Star is 15in high and its spread a little wider, contrasted with other plants its blue foliage makes it a good one for almost any garden position. *Thuja occidentalis* Holmstrup Yellow is almost a pyramid but with a dense habit and rich golden foliage - much better than the commonly grown *T. o. Rheingold*, a squat pyramid with foliage which is more gold than yellow.

*Pinus mugo* Mops is a dwarf, rounded bush with dark green foliage which sets off any yellow foliage forms grown nearby. One of the nicest but one of the slowest growing is *Picea glauca* *Albertiana* Conica, about 12in high but in the shape of a distinct pyramid. It remains a good colour through the year and in the spring the new shoots are a rich, bright green.

The heights given are approximate and they will be reached after 10 years or more depending on how well the plant has done. Plants are available from Bressingham Gardens, Diss, Norfolk. Prices vary according to plants but are about £3 each, although some would be more expensive.

Ashley Stephenson

## Leaf curl

Diseases of the peach are also found on its close relative the nectarine, although these for the most part are nothing to worry about. One disease which appears year after year, however, is Peach Leaf Curl, *Taphrina deformans*. This is not usually a killer, although it weakens the tree and makes it look unsightly while it is in leaf. It has been with us for a long time and there are few trees in private gardens that have not been affected. If you are prepared to spend a little time and money on it, however, it is easy to control.

The disease is first seen as the leaves unfold in the spring straight from the buds. Although not easy to spot at this stage, the evidence is there. Young leaves are paler than they ought to be; they may be arched and there could be a slight reddish tinge to them. As the leaves expand the curling effect increases; they become puckered and this puckering assumes a reddish hue. Leaves are thickened and distorted, an effect that can be seen on a single leaf or even on part of a leaf. In some cases all the leaves on a tree may be affected.

In severe attacks leaves drop prematurely and sometimes the tree is defoliated, which may kill it. This is not usual, however, as the tree is normally able to compensate through its unaffected leaves. Vitality and the amount of fruit are reduced according to the severity of the attack. The fruit is often distorted and can be cracked, making it inedible.

Control is achieved by up to three sprays a year, starting now, at leaf fall. Follow this with a spray in January and then with another just as the buds are swelling in the spring. Once the disease is under control a single spray in the dormant season will ensure the trees remain clean. Use a copper spray such as Murphy Slugs or Copper spray or ICI Chem-Lup which has phenol as an active ingredient. Lime Sulphur or Bordeaux spray can also be used.



Tempting targets: Mixed delphiniums, a feast for the slugs

## Slugging it out

Delphiniums are among the best of the herbaceous plants but they need some attention now if they are to survive the combined assaults of winter frosts, slugs and snails. They should be cut down to ground level or just above and the area around the crowns of the plants should be cleared of all leaves and other garden debris so that the pests have nowhere to hide. Then place coarse, gritty ash in a circle

of about 8in diameter round the crowns: this will provide an effective barrier which slugs seem unwilling or unable to cross. Chemical controls are also effective. However, some are poisonous and it is vital to follow the instructions on the packets to the letter. Murphy Slugs or Murphy Slugs Liquid can be used until late November; ICI Mini Blue Slug Pellets are also good. Handpicking in the evening with a knife and a torch is another effective method of control.

## Merry berries

Flowers in the summer, berries in the winter and leaves all year round - the *Sorbaria Davidiana* is an evergreen shrub which deserves to have a space reserved for it in every garden. And since it can grow as wide as it is tall, that space needs to be fairly generous. Although it looks rather like the cotoneaster, it is in fact a completely different plant. *Sorbaria Davidiana* is the form normally to be found in gardens, its leaves are up to 5in long and can be nearly 2in across, but they are widely spaced on the stems and the plant can appear to be somewhat sparse. Flowers appear in June and July. But it is the berries which make this plant something special: they last for most of the winter. They are a little smaller than those of the cotoneasters and although the colour is the same - bright red - they have a dull sheen rather than

## Foil the birds

Berries on trees and shrubs give us a tremendous amount of colour during the autumn and early winter and, as a rule, these berries blend with the leaves which are changing colour about now. In towns birds are more likely to strip plants of their berries than in the country. *Pyracantha* is the plant that is most likely to be stripped in towns and I usually find this is one of the plants the birds choose last, so that berries remain on the bushes longer. The common name of *Pyracantha* is the firethorn, in relation to the scarlet berries of some forms of this plant. There are a number of varieties; all thorny, and they fit very well into most gardens as well as making good wall plants. Tolerant of most soils so long as they are not heavy and wet, they dislike cold feet during cold winters. Pruning is scarcely necessary. Unless you need to use the knife because a branch is growing out of shape, little or no

cutting is called for. They are really better left to their own devices. As wall plants, however, there may be a need to restrict the plant to confined spaces and the plant could need an annual trimming. *Pyracantha coccinea* is the one most usually seen, reaching 15ft as a well shrub. Of all the forms this is the one the birds go for first as bright orange red fruits cover the plant. I prefer the more orange berries of the form *Lalandi*, however. *P. argentea* is much more compact and less tall, about 10ft. Berries here are yellow orange but the foliage, being so much smaller, gives the shrub a dainty look.

A form of *rogersiana* called Orange Chamer has orange fruits and is said to be scab resistant. One of the best forms, though not easily obtained, is *P. rogersiana* which has red zone and stows to 18ft. I also like Orange Glow, which I use as a hedging plant. Plants cost about £4 each.

being glossy. They come in large bunches which often have a pendulous effect. Another, and in my view better, form is the *Sorbaria Davidiana* *undulata*. Its leaves are shorter and more undulate at the margins. It is also more compact in habit and it does not reach the height of the type, often being broader than it is high. Leaves often assume a reddish hue in the autumn and winter.

There is also a variety called *fructuosa*, whose berries have the same characteristics of the others except that they are yellow. Another form worth a second look is *prostrata*, which needs more space than the others because it spreads much further. *Sorbaria* will do well in almost any soil provided it does not have a high lime content. It will tolerate sun or half shade and requires no pruning.

Plants will cost about £5 each. Available from Nurseries of Woodbridge or Hilliers of Winchester.

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Plants cost about £4 each.

## COLLECTING

Pictures by David Cropp



Kit for the kitchen: A collection of stoneware made by Andrew and Joanna Young

## Potted versions of art and craft

The roots of modern English pottery derive mainly, but not exclusively, from the work of Bernard Leach (1887-1979) and Michael Cardew (1901-1983). Leach was inspired by Japanese and Korean and Chinese wares and also owed something to medieval and seventeenth-century English potters. Cardew, a pupil of Leach, owed more to English than to Oriental pottery but was also influenced by his long periods in West Africa.

The two men created a look or "tradition" which was eagerly imitated by hundreds of followers, especially after the Second World War. This anglo-oriental tradition in domestic pottery which Leach and Cardew bequeathed us is something of a twentieth-century fabrication. Even so, few of the imitators lived up to it.

There is now an opportunity to assess modern handmade domestic ware. The Crafts Council has organized a touring exhibition called *Tableware: New Domestic Pottery* which is at the Crafts Council Gallery from Wednesday until February 3. The exhibition contains the work of 17 potters and presents three special "case studies".

The roles of modern craft pottery are complicated. One is to present an obviously handmade, expressive but functional alternative to mass-produced tableware. Domestic pottery is a domestic art form: it is an understandable, reasonably-sized, reasonably-priced form of decoration for the home.

Wally Keeler, the subject of one case study, amply fulfils the dual role. Keeler's innovative shapes - whose imagery derives as much from traditional metal wares as from clay - provide us with highly expressive, functional pots which do not stifle with familiarity.

He uses salt-glazes, which give a slightly rough,

pitted surface, and grey, blue or brown colour to create surfaces with the subtlety of mezzotints. Among the other salt-glaze potters in the show are Sarah Walton and Jane Hamlyn.

One of the problems with modern English domestic pottery is how to decorate the surface. Christopher Dresser, a designer and writer on decorative arts who died in 1904, insisted: "No plate should have a landscape painted upon it, nor a figure, nor a group of flowers".

However, more recently, critics have argued that what has marred English pottery, including studio ware, has been a predilection for dabs and dashes meaning nothing and doing nothing in particular with the surface planes of the pot.

This is what makes Takeshi Yasuda's work interesting. Yasuda has worked in England since 1973 but trained and worked in Makioka, Japan. He demonstrates an ability, which the English often try to imitate, to allude to nature and figurative subjects without stating

them. It is an ability requiring a light touch and a deep understanding of the essence of the thing.

In the Crafts Council exhibition, Yasuda shows a large platter with a green, ash glaze to which small touches of dark colour have been applied, like peat stains on a pond. The handles are textured and are both abstract and allusive - to dragons, say, or sea creatures. Yasuda is someone to watch.

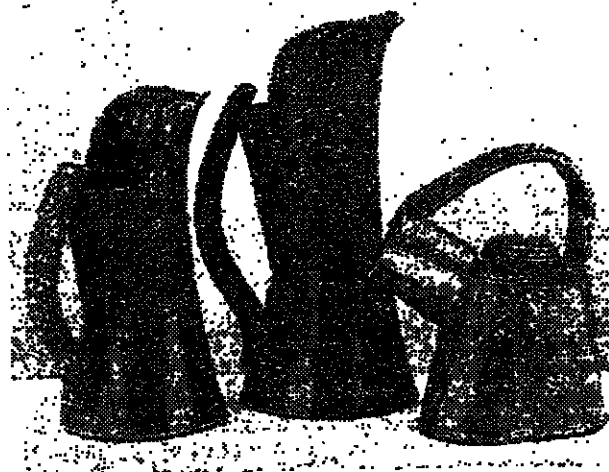
One of the most popular and important of contemporary English domestic potters whose work has attracted the interest of a major New York dealer is Janice Tchalenko. About four years ago she began to experiment with high fire glazes and has since created brightly coloured, figuratively patterned ware.

Quantity production is nonetheless robustly represented by the work of Andrew and Joanna Young. It is functional ware for the kitchen, of the Arga school of design.

Many collectors would urge the merits of Richard Batterham whose one-man exhibition is now ending at the British Crafts Centre. Batterham occupies the middle ground between functionalism and "art" and he is the most representative of the generation working within the twentieth-century version of English rural ware work which consciously strives to assert its differences from the design philosophies of product engineers.

Younger potters appear to be striking out for their own identities and to reach beyond Leach and Cardew. Such traditionalists as Batterham, Ray Finch and Mick Casson (the latter two to be seen in the *Tableware* show) have consolidated their own versions of the twentieth-century English vernacular.

Peter Dormer



Fancy but functional: Water and teapot by Wally Keeler

## BRIDGE

## Tables turned by trials and tribulations

## Moscow's dreams and disappointments

When I think of the high hopes we had of the world championship match in Moscow, an encounter between the two of the world's most distinguished players, I am torn, between laughter and tears. It has degenerated into a simulacrum of a match.

It is still not clear whether the challenger, Kasparov, is throwing it away under some form of duress, as I suggested in this column four weeks ago. But

having spent about a year and a half altogether in Moscow, between 1981 and 1983, both as player and judge, I think I recognize the atmosphere as one of murky intrigue.

The letters I have received seem evenly divided - half for me, half against. To those who think me politically motivated I reply that when politics come in at one window, chess rushes out at another. And to the gentleman who thinks that

unless I can give chapter and verse for my suspicions I owe the Soviet Chess Federation an apology, I say, with Dr Johnson: "Sir, I have found you an argument; but I am not obliged to find you an understanding."

I am supported by Michael Stean, the international grandmaster, who acted as second to Korchnoi in the world championship at Baguio City in 1978. The Soviet Chess Federation has tried, by fair means and foul, to influence the conduct and outcome of every world championship match since 1972, he writes.

"The howls of injured indignation from certain quarters ring most hollow, so hollow in fact that one is almost tempted to probe further."

A further piece of evidence in support of my theory is provided by the last lively game of the present match, the sixteenth. It is my habit to read myself to sleep at night, and this I dozed off to a poem by Leigh Hunt. Now, whether my subconscious self was influenced by what happened to Abou Ben Adhem (may his tribe increase!) I know not, but I too woke from a deep dream of peace. And I saw the angel writing in a book of gold that Harry Weinstein (the angel, no antisemitite, knew Kasparov by his father's name) was making a come-back at long last.

The sixteenth game, he wrote, went as follows: White: G. Kasparov. Black: A. Karpov. Defence: Queen's Indian.

Peering over the angel's shoulder I saw he was using the algebraic notation; and here he noted "in heaven we do not like such sideling methods and prefer to follow the central paths with B-N2".

A Finnish manoeuvre; better to follow the strait and narrow path by b... Bxh7, 7 QNxh7, 8 B-N2, 9 Q-N3, 10 R-K1, 11 P-K4, 12 N-K3, 13 N-K4, 14 P-K3, 15 P-K4, 16 P-K3, 17 P-K4, 18 P-K3, 19 P-K4, 20 P-K3, 21 P-K4, 22 P-K3, 23 P-K4, 24 P-K3, 25 P-K4, 26 P-K3, 27 P-K4, 28 P-K3, 29 P-K4, 30 P-K3, 31 P-K4, 32 P-K3, 33 P-K4, 34 P-K3, 35 P-K4, 36 P-K3, 37 P-K4, 38 P-K3, 39 P-K4, 40 P-K3, 41 P-K4, 42 P-K3, 43 P-K4, 44 P-K3, 45 P-K4, 46 P-K3, 47 P-K4, 48 P-K3, 49 P-K4, 50 P-K3, 51 P-K4, 52 P-K3, 53 P-K4, 54 P-K3, 55 P-K4, 56 P-K3, 57 P-K4, 58 P-K3, 59 P-K4, 60 P-K3, 61 P-K4, 62 P-K3, 63 P-K4, 64 P-K3, 65 P-K4, 66 P-K3, 67 P-K4, 68 P-K3, 69 P-K4, 70 P-K3, 71 P-K4, 72 P-K3, 73 P-K4, 74 P-K3, 75 P-K4, 76 P-K3, 77 P-K4, 78 P-K3, 79 P-K4, 80 P-K3, 81 P-K4, 82 P-K3, 83 P-K4, 84 P-K3, 85 P-K4, 86 P-K3, 87 P-K4, 88 P-K3, 89 P-K4, 90 P-K3, 91 P-K4, 92 P-K3, 93 P-K4, 94 P-K3, 95 P-K4, 96 P-K3, 97 P-K4, 98 P-K3, 99 P-K4, 100 P-K3, 101 P-K4, 102 P-K3, 103 P-K4, 104 P-K3, 105 P-K4, 106 P-K3, 107 P-K4, 108 P-K3, 109 P-K4, 110 P-K3, 111 P-K4, 112 P-K3, 113 P-K4, 114 P-K3, 115 P-K4, 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Video cassettes

REVIEW

# Heart-melting snowman, well worth the awards

Raymond Briggs was the creator of that disgusting and lovable monster, *Fungus the Bogeyman*, but *The Snowman* represents the gentler side to his story-telling art. It is a simple, perfectly realized piece, about a little boy who builds a snowman in his garden. The snowman comes to life, is invited into the house and then takes the boy off for a magical ride. Introduced by David Bowie, this animated version has won five awards and was nominated for an Oscar. The accolade is deserved. The film is completely faithful to Briggs' original, a moving picture version of his wordless strip cartoon with a convincing reproduction of his soft crayon texture and subdued colours. It is suitable for the very young, while older children can admire its unassuming craftsmanship.

*The Snowman* comes with four short supporting cartoons, all happily above the level of the crude and shrieking product so often employed to plug gaps in television schedules. Particularly liked in our household were a story about tin soldiers and another set around a Dutch mill.

Frances Hodgson Burnett's *The Secret Garden* is one of the handful of children's books that has triumphantly survived the apparent limitations of period and setting. It was first published in 1911 and was the work of pampered upper-class children and houses with more than a hundred rooms has long since



Gentle touch: Raymond Briggs's Snowman

*The Snowman* (58 mins), Palace Video, £19.95; *The Secret Garden* (107 mins), BBC Video, £24.95; *Fraggle Rock Songbook* (53 mins), RCA/Columbia, £19.95; *Fraggle Rock*, volumes one to four (30 mins), RCA/Columbia, £9.95 each.

disappeared. What has endured is much more important, strong child characters, to which the young audience can relate, and a plot combining the unbeatable elements of magic and mystery.

It tells how young Mary Lennox, an orphaned child of Anglo-Indian parents, finds unexpected happiness while staying with her uncle on the Yorkshire moors.

This video is based on Dorothea Brookings' excellent production for BBC Television in the mid 1970s. Then it was presented in half hour episodes, now it is a continuous narrative of feature film length. If, as Eric

Morecambe used to say, you can occasionally see the joints, they hardly interrupt the flow. There is a nice sense of atmosphere and the performances of the young principals, especially Sarah Hollis as Mary, are commendably natural.

My 11-year-old daughter, who studied *The Secret Garden* for a Brownies badge, gave the video a clear thumbs-up. I am happy to endorse her recommendation. Age suitability I would estimate at nine upwards and I will probably not incur feminist wrath if I suggest it is a story more for girls than boys.

If *The Secret Garden* is a traditional children's fare, *Fraggle Rock* is entertainment for, and out of, the electronic age. For the uninitiated it is the brainchild of Jim Henson and continues his successful Muppet formula. The Fraggles are jolly little people who live under a lighthouse unknown to the kindly keeper.

The key to its appeal is colour and movement. The *Songbook*, a made-for-video production, reflects this, being an anthology of Fraggles numbers with the words provided for those inspired to join in.

Complementing the *Songbook* are four episodes yet to be seen on television. *Fraggle Rock* makes no claim to stretch the mind but it is cheerful and goodhearted and children could be served a lot worse.

Peter Waymark

## Feast for the fans in a museum piece

Production costs are so high that most rock videos marketed for home viewing are either compilations of promotional material and archive footage or straightforward films of concerts. The advantage for the record companies is that they are cheap; the drawback for viewers is that they have seen it, or something very like it before.

The Stones have opted for a compilation video pulled together by a clever little story-line, and cannily chosen Julian Temple as their director. The video begins with Bill Wyman as a security guard at the Museum of Mankind, wandering into a room full of "withdrawn exhibits", whom should he find in a glass case but "the old devil" himself, Mick Jagger, caught in mid-scream. Together they run through their old film clips, intersecting the old comment "Blimey, Bill, was it all blood and guts?"

It all works extremely well; the three recent numbers - "Sisters Are Doing It for Me", "Too Much Blood" and "Undercover of the Night" - for which Temple directed the promotional videos, are stunningly staged mini-films. There is a good mix of material, a few short interviews and some nice editing touches, particularly on "Satisfaction" which could easily have seemed all too familiar.

*The Rolling Stones: Rewind* (60mins), Vestron Video Music, £10.16; £19.95 *The Police: Synchronicity Concert* (75mins), A & M £29.95.

Not all fans may approve of the choice of songs included, but with such a wealth to choose from this is a quibble.

The video of a police concert in Atlanta in 1983 is directed by Kevin Godley and Lol Creme.



Can you hear it? Rocking back the clock with Mick Jagger

who, like Temple, have a respectable list of directorial credits. If you have never seen the group this is the next best thing: the day-glo blondes are in good form and most of their best known songs are included.

"Synchronicity" is a strong opening and the sound, which can sometimes be a problem with filmed concerts is sharp and clear. It is a relief that we do not have to go through the "Hello Atlanta" routine, but there is a tasty moment during "Walking On The Moon" when Sting commands a video camera. He may write good lyrics, but he is no great cameraman.

The filming is workmanlike, but there are too many jump cuts and shots of the crowd; it may be encouraging for the group to know that their audiences can sing along, but it does little for the viewer.

And since Godley and Creme played in a band themselves, the cameras tend to be on the right members at the right time, which is sadly not always the case with some rock filming.

We are also allowed to see various shots of the backing singers and a fair amount of Stewart Copeland and Andy Summers, while Sting, in his multi-coloured jacket, jumps about in the centre of the stage.

Prudence Hone

## Classics that cater for every mood

### New releases

Two of the choice items this month are from television. Granada Video has the Laurence Olivier *King Lear*, probably the last great classic role our finest actor will play. As it was produced for the small screen in the first place, it works perfectly on video and has a mesmeric quality not easily forgotten. Here is acting at its most powerful and sublime.

On a less majestic scale though in its way just as absorbing, is the late Sir John Betjeman's excursion into suburbia *Meroland* (BBC Video). Of Betjeman's many television films this was the most felicitous, a combination of affectionate enthusiasm, lightly won knowledge and an eye for the unexpected. He was miles above the average television documentarist, a personality that permeated every frame.

Also from BBC Video are two more cassettes of John Cleese in *Fawlty Towers*, thus completing the service. It is a show that cannot be praised too highly for anything on television ever made so many people laugh out loud for so long. On the latest tapes are such episodes as the gourmet night and the one in which Basil has a corpse on his hands.

Another Granada offering is the gripping spy story, *Philly, Burgess and Maclean*, who are acted, respectively, by Anthony Bate, Derek Jacobi and Michael Culver. *The Far Pavilions* (Thorn EMI) is a two-hour version of the series based on M. M. Kaye's saga of late nineteenth-century India; *P.T. and Yang Kipperberg* (also Thorn EMI) is Jack Rosenthal's comedy of young love, an early success on Channel 4. John Schlesinger's made-for-television adaptation of Rattigan's *Separate Tables* with Alan

Bates and Julie Christie, is on MGM/UA.

The short, tragic life of Dorothy Stratten, a Playboy pin-up, has been filmed for television and the cinema. Both versions are now on video: Bob Fosse's cinema film, *Star 80*, with Mariel Hemingway (Warner Home Video); an *Death of a Centrefold*, with Jamie Lee Curtis (MGM/UA). Either way, it is not a pretty story.

Recent cinema releases include *Harry and Son*, a generation-gap drama directed by and starring Paul Newman (Rank); Barbra Streisand's directing debut, *Yentl* (Warner); the British gangster film, *The Hit* (Palace), with John Hurt and Terence Stamp; and John Travolta and Olivia Newton-John trying to ring box-office bells in *Two of a Kind* (CBS/Fox).

Heavyweight American directors represented on the latest



Eye on the storm: Laurence Olivier, in King Lear

cassettes are Sam Peckinpah with his first film after a five-year gap, *The Osterman Weekend* (Thorn EMI); Francis Ford Coppola's graphic study of teenage gangs in the 1960s, *The Outsiders* (Warner); and Robert Altman with an early (1967) science fiction piece about the race to the moon, *Countdown* (Warner). There is another view of the space race in *The Right Stuff* (Warner).

The main interest of *Hambone and Hillie* (VTC) is that Hillie is played by the indestructible 88-year-old Lillian Gish; Hambone is her lost mongrel dog. While on the subject of cinema veterans, James Cagney, a mere strippling of 85, turns up as an ex-boxing champion in *One Blow Too Many* (CBS/Fox).

*Life's Most Embarrassing Moments 2* is a further selection of faux-pas by the famous, including Morecambe and Wise, Billie Jean King, Muhammad Ali, Vincent Price and President Nixon. Carter and Reagan. Finally, for fans of Mel Brooks (and you are either a fan or you are not) comes a double bill from Videofarm: *The 2,000 Year Old Man*, a collaboration pre-dating his films between Brooks and another cult figure, Carl Reiner, plus "Hitler's Rap", the song from *To Be Or Not To Be*.

Looking to next month, CIC is releasing Alfred Hitchcock's fine thriller, *Rear Window*. Starring James Stewart and Grace Kelly, it is one of the five films Hitchcock withdrew from circulation for reasons still not entirely clear. Revived in the cinema a year ago, it came up as strongly as ever. The other four pictures - *The Trouble With Harry*, *Vertigo*, *The Man Who Knew Too Much* and *Rope* - are expected to appear on video over the next few months.

P.W.

THE WEEK

PHOTOGRAPHY

## Rakish vision of a Russian radical

One of Alexander Rodchenko's best known photographs is of his friend, the poet Vladimir Mayakovsky. A more haunting portrait would be hard to imagine. Yet it becomes more than just a powerful photograph when one realizes that it was taken in 1924, the very year Rodchenko bought his first camera and that it was of a sequence of six taken at the same time.

Later, Rodchenko was to write: "One has to take several different shots of a subject from different points of view and in different situations, as if one examined in the round rather than looked through the same keyhole again and again".

Rodchenko's photography-in-the-round, including the famous set of Mayakovsky pictures, can at present be seen in Bradford where the National Museum of Photography has revived the successful exhibition of two years ago at the Museum of Modern Art in Oxford.

In 1924, against a background of revolutionary fervour, Rodchenko turned his back on painting to concentrate on photography. The Bolshevik uprising of 1917 had revolutionized attitudes to photography, which responded by becoming less painterly. Lenin was swift to identify the medium's poten-

tial for propaganda and quickly seized on the idea of using it to disseminate information.

Rodchenko's choice of unusual viewpoints and angles, of ordinary objects seen closeup in unusual light, are used to arrest the spectators' attention and enrich their perception. He had absorbed the constructivism of Tatlin's constructivism and adapted it to his photography as he moved around Moscow. Shadows and shapes, huge edifices of buildings set at rakish angles, phalanxes of marchers seen from above, are tilted in the frame and seen in essentially abstract linear terms.

Communism began to throw an increasingly tighter net around photography in the Soviet Union, formulating a policy which emphasized the medium's didactic value. By the 1930s photography's prime function was to record the establishment of the new society: for two years Rodchenko photographed the building of the White Sea Canal.

Michael Young

Alexander Rodchenko is at the National Museum of Photography, Prince's View, Bradford, West Yorkshire (0274 727488) until Jan 20; Tues-Sat noon-5pm, Sun 2.30-5pm.

### On show

**JOHN FRENCH**  
Victoria and Albert Museum, South Kensington, London SW7 (S8 5ZT). Until Mar 10, Mon-Thurs 10am-5.30pm, Sat 10am-5.30pm, Sun 2.30-5.30pm. Fashion photography from the 1950s and 1960s by John French, who pioneered high-key light and bounced flash. His was a world of contrived glamour and elegance, where many of today's fashion photographers look their first steps, including David Bailey.

**SCOTTISH PHOTOGRAPHY ARCHIVE**  
Portrait Gallery, Queen Street, Edinburgh (031 558 8921). Mon-Sat 10am-5pm (closed 12.30-1.30pm), Sun 2-5pm.

A display of historic photographs by Hill and Adamson, James Craig Ansell and many other famous Scottish photographers marks the launch of the Scottish Photography Archive. The archive will originate publications and exhibitions on Scottish photography as well as offering advice and practical help on conservation of photographs.

**THIRD WORLD OF PHOTOGRAPHY**  
Olympus Gallery, 24 Princes Street, London W1 (629 2058). Until Dec 7, Mon-Fri 11am-6.30pm. Photography as fine art by American Clarence John Laughlin, now aged 80. Haunting images in a surreal style which attempt to get beneath the surface of reality, although slightly contrived, they are often thought provoking.



Pioneering picture: The poet Vladimir Mayakovsky photographed in 1924 by Rodchenko

## A delight in different directions

### Galleries

Willem de Kooning, one of the most influential of the Abstract Expressionists, is particularly remarkable for his ability to change the direction of his art, perhaps becoming more radical as he grew older.

An exhibition of de Kooning's work, which opens at the Anthony d'Offay gallery on Wednesday, includes the bronze, "Hostess" (1973); it is a beautifully balanced piece and shows yet another facet of de Kooning's art - a sense of humour. Most of the paintings in the exhibition are from the 1970s, but there is one, "Untitled V", from 1983 which seems to indicate a new direction. It is less busy than the earlier paintings, with a sense of restraint and serenity.

De Kooning was born in Rotterdam in 1904 and, as an apprentice with a firm of commercial artists, he spent four years attending night classes at Rotterdam's Academy

of Fine Arts and Techniques. He left for the United States in 1926 and during the Depression years worked as a commercial artist, designing window displays, painting advertising signs and murals for night clubs. His admiration for the craftsman's skills has remained as strong as his delight in originality, having been schooled by the demands of commercial art, de Kooning is able to appreciate the technique of working to a brief.

In that period, his paintings were mostly colour abstractions, with some figurative imagery, influenced by the Surrealists and some of Picasso's early work. Gradually, his paintings became more schematic and by the late 1940s, when he had his first one man show, the work was of black and white abstractions.

"Jackson Pollock broke the

ice", said de Kooning, but although willing to acknowledge Pollock's pre-eminence, de Kooning has never been restricted by one particular style or school of painting.

In the 1950s his series of paintings on "The Theme of The Woman" came as a surprise and a shock, but he continued to paint women for the next decade until, in time, the pictures were accepted by the art establishment.

He returned to The Netherlands for the first time in 1968. He once remarked that America was where you found money and Europe was where you found art, but he has made no move to return to his roots.

P.H.



Faces of art: Head III (1973) and its creator, Willem de Kooning

### Openings

**WILLIAM MORRIS:** Celebrating the 150th anniversary of Morris's birth, the exhibition concentrates on his designs for carpets, embroideries, furniture, tapestries, stained glass and also his wallpaper and fabrics (some of which are still produced today). The show also includes some examples from the Kelmscott Press, which he set up in 1890. Graves Art Gallery, Surrey Street, Sheffield (0742 734781). Opens today, until Jan 6, Mon-Sat 10am-6pm, Sun 2-5pm.

**LOOK: PEOPLE:** An entertaining collection of contemporary portraits by artists from London and Yorkshire, to inaugurate the

new St Paul's Gallery in Leeds. Includes timely, if subtle, images of Yorkshire miners by Michael Martin, Clive Barker's bronzes of Marianne Faithfull and Francis Bacon. Other famous sitters are David Hockney, Samuel Beckett, Philip Larkin and Elisabeth Coo. National Portrait Gallery, St Martin's Place, London WC2 (630 1552). Opens Fri, until Jan 13, Mon-Fri 10am-5pm, Sat 10am-6pm, Sun 2-6pm.

**LJERKA NJERS:** Don't be fooled by deceptively realistic handbags, purses, brocade silks and lace; they are, in fact, masters of stone. Leighton House, 12 Holland Park Road, London W14 (602 3316). Opens Mon, until Dec 1, Mon-Sat 11am-6pm, Sat 11am-5pm.

### Selected

**JAMES TISSOT**  
Barbican Art Gallery, London EC2 (638 4141). Until Jan 20, Tues-Sat 10am-7pm, Sun noon-6pm. Largest exhibition of his work yet assembled, including oils, watercolours, drawings, prints and engravings. Some lovely examples of Tissot's facility for recreating the textures of fabrics and the details of women's clothing.

**DEREK HIRST**  
Angela Flowers Gallery, 11 Tottenham Mews, London W1 (637 3089). Until Dec 8, Mon-Fri 10.30am-6pm, Sat 10.30am-12.30pm. Includes new work and the "Kyoto" series of drawings, of which only six of the original 20 survive; they reflect Hirst's fascination with Japanese gardens of raked sand, which he describes as "sublime art forms".

**ENGLISH WATERCOLOURS**  
Lager Galleries, 13 Old Bond Street, London W1 (629 3538). Until Dec 21, Mon-Fri 9.30am-5.30pm. Includes two by Turner - one early, the other late and impressionistic - as well as works by Reynolds, Hogarth, Gainsborough, Rowlandson and a delightful Samuel Palmer of a shepherdess with her flock.

**SAM FRANCIS**  
Warwick Arts Trust, 33 Warwick Square, London SW1 (834 7856). Until Dec 16, Wed-Sun 10am-5pm. Influenced originally by Pollock and Rothko, Francis has his own distinctive style of abstract Expressionism. Includes paintings from the 1950s when he lived in Paris.

Galleries: Sarah Jane Checkland and Prudence Hone

**BRITISH RAIL PENSION FUNDS PICTURES**  
Thomas Agnew and Sons, 43 Old Bond Street, London W1 (6178). Until Dec 14, Mon-Fri 9.30am-5.30pm, Thurs 9.30am-7pm.

Thirty-five major paintings collected not for love but for investment, between 1974 and 1980. Includes work by Brueghel, Rubens, Gainsborough, Monet and Picasso, only eight of which have previously been acknowledged as belonging to the funds.

**WILLIAM TURNER OF OXFORD**  
Bankside Gallery, 48 Hopton Street, London SE1 (638 7521). Until Dec 2, Tues-Sat 10am-6pm, Sun 2-6pm. Chance to assess "the other Turner" in a touring exhibition organized by the Oxfordshire County Museum Services. Turner painted high quality watercolours of the English landscape.

**GLYN PHILPOT 1884-1937**  
National Portrait Gallery, London WC2 (630 1552). Until Feb 10, Mon-Fri 10am-6pm, Sat 10am-6pm, Sun 2-6pm. Marking the anniversary of Philpot's birth, this is a comprehensive exhibition of work by the artist who started as an Edwardian aesthete and ended up experimenting with Surrealism and Expressionism. Includes portraits of many famous friends and acquaintances, among them Dame Nellie Melba, Geoffrey Sassoon and Sir Oswald Mosley.

**MICHAEL KIDNER**  
Serpentine Gallery, Kensington Gardens, London W2 (402 6075). Until Dec 2, daily 10am-4pm. Retrospective of paintings, drawings and sculpture from 1952 to 1984 by an English artist who contributed greatly to the Op Art movement in the 1960s and is still going strong. "My own work," he writes, "is a speculation about space, even cosmology." A repeated motif is the column

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ATOL 387







# Entertainments

**Zukerman plays Beethoven Violin Sonatas**  
Tomorrow at 7.30pm  
Marc Neikrug piano  
See Barbican panel for full details

**London Symphony Orchestra**  
Tuesday 20 Nov at 7.45pm  
Pierre Boulez conductor  
Pinchas Zukerman violin  
Stravinsky: Symphonies of Wind Instruments  
Berg: Violin Concerto  
Stravinsky: The Firebird (complete)  
Prices: £9.00 to £3.00 Barbican Hall

**London Symphony Orchestra**  
Thursday 22 Nov at 7.45pm  
Pinchas Zukerman plays and conducts  
Vivaldi: The Four Seasons  
Rossini: Overture 'L'Italiana in Algeri'  
Dvořák: Sereade in D minor  
Prices: £8.00, £7.00, £5.50, £4.00, £3.00 only

**London Symphony Orchestra**  
Tuesday 27 Nov at 7.45pm  
Pierre Boulez conductor  
Jessye Norman soprano  
Webern: Passacaglia Op. 1  
Wagner: Wesendonck Lieder  
Berg: Seven Early Songs  
Bartók: The Miraculous Mandarin  
Prices: £9.00 to £3.00 Barbican Hall

**London Symphony Orchestra**  
Thursday 29 Nov at 7.45pm  
Beethoven: Overture 'Fidelio'  
Mozart: Piano Concerto in C, K.467  
Elgar: 'Enigma' Variations  
Ravel: Bolero  
John Georgiadis conductor  
Cristina Brune piano  
Prices: £8.50 to £3.00 Barbican Hall

**English Chamber Orchestra**  
Wednesday 21 Nov at 7.45pm  
Mozart: Symphony No. 34  
Violin Concerto K.216  
Adagio K.261 and Rondo K.373  
Beethoven: Symphony No. 8  
Michael Tilson Thomas conductor  
Choi-Liang Lin violin  
Prices: £7.50 to £3.50 Barbican Hall

**English Chamber Orchestra**  
Friday 23 Nov at 7.45pm  
Renata Scott soprano  
Mozart and Handel arias  
Mozart: Symphony No. 31 'Paris'  
Beethoven: Symphony No. 8  
See Barbican panel for full details

**English Chamber Orchestra**  
Wednesday 28 Nov at 7.45pm  
Bach: Brandenburg Concertos No 4 and 5  
Concerto for Oboe and Violin in D minor  
Haydn: Cello Concerto in C  
Philip Ledger harpsichord/cond.  
Julian Lloyd Webber cello  
See Barbican panel for full details

**English Chamber Orchestra**  
Friday 30 Nov at 7.45pm  
Berlioz: L'enfance du Christ  
Philip Ledger conductor  
Anthony Rolfe Johnson, Fiona Kimm,  
William Shimell, Richard Van Allen,  
David Thomas, Donald Stephenson  
Prices: £7.50 to £3.50 Barbican Hall  
Box Office open 10-8 every day including Sunday  
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**Welsh National Festival of Opera**

Tuesday 4 & Saturday 8 December 7.15pm

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WILLIAM SHIMMEL  
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Tuesday 4pm - Post-performance  
Discussion with Producer Ruth Birchall  
Wednesday 5 December 7.15pm

**THE GREEK PASSION**  
Mozart Superb  
Thursday 6 December 7.15pm

**LA BOHÈME**  
Puccini Superb  
Friday 7 December 7.15pm

**FROM THE HOUSE OF THE DEAD**  
Verdi Superb  
Saturday 8 December 7.15pm

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Tottenham Court Road  
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**THEATRES**

**LYRIC THEATRE**  
43, 45, 47, 49, 51, 53, 55, 57, 59, 61, 63, 65, 67, 69, 71, 73, 75, 77, 79, 81, 83, 85, 87, 89, 91, 93, 95, 97, 99, 101, 103, 105, 107, 109, 111, 113, 115, 117, 119, 121, 123, 125, 127, 129, 131, 133, 135, 137, 139, 141, 143, 145, 147, 149, 151, 153, 155, 157, 159, 161, 163, 165, 167, 169, 171, 173, 175, 177, 179, 181, 183, 185, 187, 189, 191, 193, 195, 197, 199, 201, 203, 205, 207, 209, 211, 213, 215, 217, 219, 221, 223, 225, 227, 229, 231, 233, 235, 237, 239, 241, 243, 245, 247, 249, 251, 253, 255, 257, 259, 261, 263, 265, 267, 269, 271, 273, 275, 277, 279, 281, 283, 285, 287, 289, 291, 293, 295, 297, 299, 301, 303, 305, 307, 309, 311, 313, 315, 317, 319, 321, 323, 325, 327, 329, 331, 333, 335, 337, 339, 341, 343, 345, 347, 349, 351, 353, 355, 357, 359, 361, 363, 365, 367, 369, 371, 373, 375, 377, 379, 381, 383, 385, 387, 389, 391, 393, 395, 397, 399, 401, 403, 405, 407, 409, 411, 413, 415, 417, 419, 421, 423, 425, 427, 429, 431, 433, 435, 437, 439, 441, 443, 445, 447, 449, 451, 453, 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THE WEEK

Radio

**YOUR HUNDRED BEST TUNES:** A special twenty-fifth anniversary edition of the record request show, presented, as it has been since 1959, by Alan Keith. He will be playing the 10 most popular pieces of music chosen by listeners in a recent poll, a list headed by "In the Pines" by The Four Seasons and also including works by Verdi, Beethoven and Mozart. Radio 2, tomorrow, 9-10.30pm.

**NEW ANATOMIES:** The Monday play is based on the true story of the Russian, Isabelle Eberhardt, who struggled to be accepted in a man's world at the end of the nineteenth century. She went to North Africa, adopted an Arabic name and the garb of a nomad and achieved a greater understanding of the people and the culture than anyone before. Sally Edwards plays Isabelle. Radio 4, Mon, 8.15-9.40pm.

**MORNING ALL:** Bob Arnold, the actor who plays the gamekeeper, Tom Forrester, in *The Archers* recalls his childhood and his life before he joined the cast at Ambrose. He describes the Cotswold characters who frequented his father's pub, reveals that he once played the white lines down the middle of roads and explains how becoming a popular local entertainer led to a career in broadcasting. Radio 4, Tues, 4-4.30pm.

**MAGNIFICAT:** A dramatized impression of the life and works of the Scottish writer, James Kennaway, who is played by Julian Glover. At the time of his death in 1968 at the age of 41 Kennaway was established as one of the most original fiction writers of his generation, with seven novels, including *Tunes of Glory*, short stories, and film scripts, such as *The Battle of Britain*. Drawing on his notebooks and letters, as well as his published work, the play has

been written by his biographer, Trevor Royle. Radio 3, Wed, 7-7.55pm.

**BROOMHOUSE REACH:** Six-part comedy serial by Colin McLaren, archivist at Aberdeen University, whose two previous series for Radio 3 have won critical acclaim. In a recently written scene, the dead composer Martin J. MacDonald (David Kayser) watches the efforts of a young musicologist Timothy Linnet (Timothy Davies) to secure for him an honoured place in the history of English music. Radio 3, Fri, 7-7.30pm.

Sport

**TIME FOR MINNOWS:** It is giant killing time again in the FA Cup as surviving non-league clubs join Third and Fourth Division teams in the first round proper. Among those who must fancy their chances are Weymouth (at home to Millwall) though there could be moments of glory for Penrith (v Burnley), Buckingham Town (v Orient) and Whitby Town (v Chesterfield). Progress can be followed during *Sport on Two*, Radio 2, today, from 1.30pm.

**TRAMPOLINE WORLD CUP:** Sue Shotton from Portsmouth, the world champion, Kirsty McDonald from Poole and 14-year-old Andrea Holmes from Dunstable make up one of the strongest British women's teams ever; the main competition could come from West Germany. Lionel Pothie of France is favourite for the men's title. National Sports Centre, Crystal Palace, London SE19 (778 0131). Preliminary event today, 5-7.30pm; finals tomorrow 2-5pm.

**MILK CUP:** The competition for Football League clubs reaches the fourth round next week, with matches spread over Tues and Wed. There is coverage of two of the matches in *Sportnight*, BBC1, Wed 10.20-11.23pm.

Auctions

**PULLING POWER:** A Frederick George Colman oil of a train steaming into Lincoln in 1884 is expected to exceed its £8,000 estimate in a sale rich in Victorian genre art. Phillips, Blenheim Street, London W1 (829 6602). Viewing today 9am-noon, Mon 9am-5pm, Tues 9am-10am. Sale Tues 11am.

**STRING QUARTET:** For the first time since 1872, four Stradivarius violins come up for sale simultaneously in London next week. Christie's on Tues have the "Oscar Mez" with a 1716 label and another beauty thought to have been partly remade in the late eighteenth century. Sotheby's on Thurs have "La Cathedrale", a magnificent instrument of 1707, and "The Rosebush" of 1880. Sotheby's, 34-35 New Bond Street, London W1 (431 8080). Viewing Mon, Tues, Wed 9am-4.30pm, sale Thurs 10.30am. Christie's, 8 King Street, London SW1 (839 9060). Viewing Mon 9am-4.30pm, sale Tues 2.30pm.

**SPORTING BIDS:** W. G. Grace dominates the cricket section of a large (450 lots) sale of sporting items. Prices from £30. Phillips, Blenheim Street, London W1 (829 6602). Viewing Tues 9am-5pm, Wed 9-11am. Sale Wed noon.

**SILVER FOR THE RECORD:** Sotheby's are to sell the silver dinner service made by Paul de Lamerie, the most famous British silversmith, for Sackville Tufnell, 7th Earl of Thanet, between 1742 and 1748. It is expected to be the first single lot of silver to go over the £1m mark at auction and is included in a sale of important English silver. Sotheby's, 34-35 New Bond Street, London W1 (431 8080). Viewing Mon, Tues, Wed 9am-4.30pm. Sale Thurs 11am.



One hundred pounds was the princely sum paid to Joseph Wright of Derby for this portrait of Mr and Mrs Thomas Colman setting out to ride, painted around 1770. £1m or more is the price it is expected to fetch at Christie's on Friday. Colman was a friend of the artist and owned several of his paintings, including two of the candle-lit scenes for which he is so well known today. It is one of Wright's most attractive portraits, reflecting the easy self-assurance of the landed classes in eighteenth-century England. The sale of important English paintings also includes the recently discovered portrait of Anne Carr, Countess of Bedford, by Van Dyck, and paintings by Gainsborough, Romney, Stubbs and Fuseli. Christie's, 8 King Street, London SW1 (839 9060). Viewing Mon-Thurs, 9am-4.30pm. Sale Fri 11am.

Other events

**CRUM'S CARTOONS:** First exhibition of classic cartoons by Paul Crum, who drew for *Punch* and *Night and Day* before being killed at D-Day in 1942. The Cartoon Gallery, 88 Lamb's Conduit Street, London WC1 (242 5385). Until Nov 24, Mon-Fri 10.30am-5.30pm, Sat 11am-12.30pm.

**STUDY DAY AT BURGHLEY:** Gordon Lang, ceramics specialist at Sotheby's, talks about the Italian dishes and vases from the pottery and porcelain collection at Burghley House on Tues. They include fine specimens of seventeenth and eighteenth-century Castelli and Urbino, acquired by the Cecil family during their European tours. Burghley Estate Office, Stamford, Lincolnshire (0780 520759). Tues, tickets £20, including lunch in the private apartments and tour of the state rooms.

**ARTS CENTRE APPEAL:** Works by L. S. Lowry, Bridget Riley, David Hockney, Eduardo Paolozzi, Sir Hugh Casson and Lord Lichfield are included in an auction of paintings, objects d'art and wine in aid of Manchester's new Visual Arts and Film Centre due to open in September 1985. The Midland Hotel, Manchester. Viewing Mon 5.30-7.30pm, Tues 11am-5pm. Sale 8pm. Double ticket £5, including catalogue and wine. Information: 061 228 6255.

**CARDIFF FESTIVAL OF MUSIC:** Twentieth-century music performed by the Oslo Philharmonic, London Symphony and Philharmonie Orchestras, Welsh Symphony Orchestra, Medici String Quartet and the guitarist John Williams. Box office: St David's Hall, Cardiff (0222 371236). Opens Fri, until Dec 2.

**CHOIR OF THE YEAR:** The nationwide competition sponsored by Sainsbury's to find the best adult and junior choirs is now approaching the final stages. Progress can be followed on BBC2 each Fri, 6.50-7.30pm; the rounds are being shown on Nov 23 and 30, the semi-finals on Dec 14 and 21 and the final on Dec 28.

**DR. JOHNSON BOOK FAIR:** Two dealers specializing in Dr Johnson books are among the 35 stalls selling antiquarian books, documents, prints and maps in the town of his birth. Lichfield Arts Centre, Lichfield, Staffordshire. Nov 24 10am-5pm. Adults 30p, children 15p.

Family outings

**BRITISH YOUTH BAND CHAMPIONSHIPS:** If marching bands, pipes and drums and youth en masse appeals, this is perfect. Ten thousand enthusiastic young players - aged 11 to 21 - will be taking part. Wembley Arena, Wembley, Middlesex (902 1234). Today, 10.30am-10pm. Tickets £6, £7, £8.

**PIPSQUEAK:** Entertainment for young children seems to come thicker on the ground as we get nearer to Christmas. From today 3 to 5 year olds can catch up on the latest adventures of Pipsqueak the mouse, with his adversary Spike the cat and other animal figures from The Magic Toy Cupboard. The Polka Children's Theatre, 240 The Broadway, London SW19 (543 4888). Today at 2.30 and 4.30pm. Adult £1.70, child £1.

**JOHN STYLES'S FUNNY FUN SHOW:** Special guest performance by one of England's leading Punch and Judy exponents. Little Angel Marionette Theatre, 14 Dagmar Passer, Cross Street, Little Alford (0228 1767). Today, Nov 24 and Dec 1 at 11am. Adult £1.50, child £1.

**INTERNATIONAL JUDO TOURNAMENT:** The Tokai Judo Club are the hosts in the first John Prescott Memorial Tournament, with teams from France, England and Wales competing. Elephant and Castle Leisure Centre, London SE1 (582 5505). Today, 8am-6.30pm. Adult £1, child 50p.

**CHILDREN'S FILM FESTIVAL:** Part of the 28th London Film Festival, two films this weekend are particularly good: *The Young Visitors* - a screen adaptation of Daisy Ashford's children's classic starting one of their favourite comedians, Tracey Ullman; and *Dark Enemy*, about the challenge of age versus youth, the third film to come from the Children's Film Unit, of which the two forerunners, *Captain Jack* and *A Swamp in May* were impressive. *A Christmas Story* is also about them versus us, and very funny. *The Young Visitors* is at the NFI, South Bank, London SE1 (928 3647), today at 11am, tickets £1.50. *Dark Enemy* is at the ICA, The Mall, London SW1 (930 3647), today and tomorrow at 3pm, tickets £1.60. *A Christmas Story* is at the Lumiere, St Martin's Lane, WC2 (836 0891), tomorrow at 11am, tickets £1.60.

**THANKSGIVING DAY CELEBRATIONS:** Celebrate Americans or simply those who would like to celebrate. Thanksgiving à l'americain, may do so in a perfect English setting - and in great style - at Leeds Castle on Thurs. A candle tour for parents, video films of American football and cartoons for children before a traditional feast, with a folk band to follow. Transport available from London and back. Leeds Castle, Maidstone, Kent (0222 55400). Depart London Thurs at 3pm, or 7pm at Leeds. Adult £23 with transport (£13.50 without); child with transport £13.50 (£3.50 under 3s free).

ROCK & JAZZ

Out of Town

**GLASGOW:** Citizens' Theatre, Gorbals (041 423 8177). Judith by Neil Macdonald. Until Nov 24, Mon-Sat at 7.30pm.

World premiere of a new play translated and directed by Robert David Macdonald. An attempt to dramatize and explain political murder in the context of the assassination of an American President.

**LEICESTER:** Haymarket Theatre, Leicester Gate (0533 539797). *Belgrave Gate* (0533 539797). George Dandin by Molière. Until Dec 1, Mon-Thurs at 7.45pm, Fri and Sat at 8.15pm.

Las Waters directs the Studio's new resident company in the first of a season of classics.

**LIVERPOOL:** Everyman, Hope Street (051 709 4776). From a Jack to a King by Bob Carlton. Opens Thurs at 8pm. Until Jan 5, Tues-Sat at 8pm.

From the author of *Return to the Forbidden Planet*, another blend of fantasy, Shakespeare (*Macbeth*) and 1950s and '60s rock'n'roll, directed by Han Duijndak.

**READING:** Hexagon, Queens Walk (0734 591591). Under Milk Wood by Dylan Thomas. Opens Mon at 8pm; until Nov 24, Mon-Fri at 8pm, Sat at 5 and 8pm; matinee Wed at 2.30pm.

Michael Bogdanov directs the New Vic Theatre in a new adaptation, with the production designed by Marty Flood.

**SHEFFIELD:** Crucible, 55 Norfolk Street (0742 79922). *Spring Awakening* by Frank Wedekind, adapted by Euan Smith. Until Dec 1, Mon-Sat at 7.30pm; matinees Sat at 2.30pm.

Clare Venables directs a radical adaptation which has the adolescents of the original now in a rock band, playing and singing on stage. Jonathan Barlow, John Skitt, Trade Bennett, Miss Soteriou.

**STRATFORD:** Royal Shakespeare Theatre (0799 285623). *Love's Labour's Lost*. Today at 1.30pm, Fri at 7.30pm. In repertory.

Final new production of the season: Barry Kyle directs. Henry V. Tues and Wed at 7.30pm. In repertory.

**SWANSEA:** (079 5399). Mon-Fri at 8pm, Sat at 5.30pm and 8.30pm; matinee Wed at 3pm.

Donald Sinden and Michael Williams, both their best form, in Ray Cooney's riotous farce of marital misunderstanding involving a philandering politician caught in flagrante in a Westminster hotel.

Selected

**BREAKING THE SILENCE** The Pit (828 8795). Today, Thurs, Fri and Nov 24 at 7.30pm; matinees today and Thurs at 2pm. In repertory.

Inspired by his own ancestors' history, Stephen Poliakoff's subtle, complex new play watches an aristocratic Russian family adapt to post-1917 upheaval, hardship and finally exile. With Daniel Massey and Gemma Jones.

**TWO INTO ONE** Shaftesbury (379 5399). Mon-Fri at 8pm, Sat at 5.30pm and 8.30pm; matinee Wed at 3pm.

Donald Sinden and Michael Williams, both their best form, in Ray Cooney's riotous farce of marital misunderstanding involving a philandering politician caught in flagrante in a Westminster hotel.

**THE LION, THE WITCH AND THE WARDROBE:** Richard Williams directs this adaptation of the classic children's book by C. S. Lewis, staged in the West End for the first time. Barry Woolgar plays Aslan, with Susan Boyle as the White Witch.

Westminster Theatre, Palace Street, London, SW1 (834 0283). Opens Tues at 10.30am, also at 2pm. Until Jan 12, initially Mon-Thurs at 10.30am and 2pm, Fri at 2 and 6pm, Sat at 2.30 and 6pm. No 10.30am perfs on Nov 28, Dec 3, Dec 10, Dec 17. Performance times change from Dec 20.

**ANNIE'S COMING OUT (PG):** Acclaimed Australian film, harrowing but ultimately optimistic, about how a physically handicapped child is saved from being thrown on to life's scrap heap. Angela Punch McGregor superb as the teacher who sacrifices everything to help. From Fri at Classic Haymarket (836 1527).

**NOT FOR PUBLICATION (15):** Black humour. Pauline (Eating Flies) turns the hand to the scandal press in another irreverent look at contemporary America. Nancy Allen as the ambitious reporter leading a double life. From Fri at ABC Bayswater (229 4149). ABC Edgware Road (723 5901) and ABC Shaftesbury Avenue (836 8861).

**MARIA'S LOVERS** First American film directed by Russian emigre Andrei Konchalovsky and intriguingly combining the two cultures. John Savage as a soldier returning from the Second World War and Nastassja Kinski as the woman of his dreams. From Fri at Classic Haymarket (836 1527).

**THE GLITTERDOME (16):** James Garner and Margot Kidder in Stewart Margolin's murder thriller set amid the low life of Hollywood. From Fri at ABC Bayswater (229 4149). ABC Edgware Road (723 5901) and ABC Shaftesbury Avenue (836 8861).

**THE AMBASSADOR (16):** Robert Mitchum as a US ambassador to Israel blackmailed over politically compromising photographs involving his wife (Elinor Burstin).

THEATRE

Of mice, men and Mills

Forty-five years ago a young John Mills thrilled West End theatregoers with a gripping lead performance in John Steinbeck's stage adaptation of his best selling novel *Of Mice and Men*. Mills, predictably, went on to further successes, the play, inexplicably, went back on the shelf, where, as far as London is concerned it has remained ever since.

It returns on Monday, to the Mermade Theatre, with Lou Hirsch in Mills's old role as a fast-talking worker, one of a pair of itinerant workers on a California farm: the other - a gentle, simple giant called Lennie - is played by Clive Mantle. Susan Penhaligon has the key part of Curley's wife and George Bullen directs.

Hirsch is the driving force behind the new production. After taking part in a BBC children's programme about Steinbeck's book, he has relentlessly pursued his dream of bringing it back to the stage. It has proved something of an uphill struggle. Eventually, however, he and Bullen succeeded in having it put on last year at the Queen's Theatre, Hornchurch, and to everybody's amazement it was almost a sell-out. "By luck we found it was on the schools' GCE syllabus, so we got a lot of people along and people seemed to like it", Hirsch says.

From there it went to the Nuffield Theatre, Southampton. And so back to London. Hirsch was born in Brooklyn, studied at the Guildhall School of Music and Drama, and has been working professionally in Britain since 1979. He is probably the best known as Hymie in the BBC television series *We'll Meet Again* about the Yanks in wartime Britain.

**Christopher Warman** *Of Mice and Men* is at the Mermade (836 5568). Previews tonight at 7.30pm, opens Mon 7pm. Then Mon-Sat at 7.30pm, matinees Thurs and Sat 3pm.

In preview

**EXTREMITIES:** William Mastrosimone's play has been seen in the United States (it ran on Broadway for some months, with Farrah Fawcett in the lead role) and is directed here by Robert Ackerman. Helen Mirren plays a woman who is the subject of a sexual assault. With Kevin McNally, Marty Crickshank, Johanna Kirby. Duchess Theatre, Catherine Street, London WC2 (836 8243). Previews from Tues at 8pm. Opens Nov 26 at 7pm. Performances Mon-Fri at 8pm, Sat at 5.30 and 8.20pm; matinee Wed (not Nov 21) at 3pm.

**THE POPE'S WEDDING:** Presented in tandem with *Saved*, with which it shares the themes of obsessive relationships and murder, this early

Edward Bond play is directed by Max Stafford-Clark. *Saved* will play from mid-December, and the two works will be in repertory in 1985. The cast for both is Peter-Hugo Daly, Adrian Dunbar, Gerard Horan, Peter Lovstrom, Lesley Manville, Gary Oldman, Tony Rohr, June Watson, Joanne Whalley, Mark Winget. Royal Court Theatre, Sloane Square, London, SW1 (730 1745). Previews Fri 24, Nov 26, at 8pm; press night Nov 27 at 8pm. Until Dec 14, Mon-Sat at 8pm.

Openings

**BRINGING IT HOME:** Seamus Finnegan's play has two soldiers, one white, one black, returning from duty in Northern Ireland to find their families caught up in conflict with the law and order they

have been maintaining on duty. Julia Paez directs. Cockpit Theatre, Grafton Street, London NW8 (402 5081). Opens Thurs at 7.30pm; until Dec 8, Tues-Sun at 7.30pm.

**DRACULA:** As much comedy as horror as a young honeymooning couple are caught up in increasingly disturbing events in Transylvania, 1880. Peter Capaldi, Daniel Day-Lewis, Victoria Hardcastle, Judy Holt, Richard Ireson, Bob Jones. Half Moon Theatre, 213 Mile End Road, London E1 (790 4000). Opens Thurs at 7.30pm; press night Fri at 7pm. Until Dec 22, Mon-Sat at 7.30pm; matinee Wed at 2pm (other matinees may be added).

**HAPPY DAYS:** Shared Experience Company in Samuel Beckett's comedy of marital manoeuvrings.

Clare Davidson directs Darlene Johnson and Richard Wilking. Donmar Warehouse, Earlham Street, London WC2 (379 6565). Previews Mon at 8pm, opens Tues at 7.30pm. Until Dec 8, Mon-Sat at 8pm.

**THE LION, THE WITCH AND THE WARDROBE:** Richard Williams directs this adaptation of the classic children's book by C. S. Lewis, staged in the West End for the first time. Barry Woolgar plays Aslan, with Susan Boyle as the White Witch.

Westminster Theatre, Palace Street, London, SW1 (834 0283). Opens Tues at 10.30am, also at 2pm. Until Jan 12, initially Mon-Thurs at 10.30am and 2pm, Fri at 2 and 6pm, Sat at 2.30 and 6pm. No 10.30am perfs on Nov 28, Dec 3, Dec 10, Dec 17. Performance times change from Dec 20.

FILMS

Agonies faced by untried talent

One cost £10m, another £500,000 and the third was shot in nine days on a budget of £26,000. All are new British films, with new directors, making their bow at the London Film Festival.

The festival's British section has 12 features, evidence that if our cinemas are struggling to put bottoms on seats, the production side remains encouragingly healthy. The quantity is impressive enough; the quality and huge even more so. The £10m blockbuster is *The Killing Fields*, the latest film from Goldcrest and the production David Puttnam. It is the biggest thing he has attempted, three times as expensive as *Chariots of Fire* and like *Chariots*, it relies largely on untried talent.

*The Killing Fields* is set against the tragic war in Cambodia and charts an unusual and often agonizing friendship: the New York Times correspondent, and Dith Pran, the Cambodian assistant who saved his life but had to be abandoned to the Khmer Rouge when foreign journalists were ordered out of the country.

Puttnam's American investors wanted big names: Dustin Hoffman, Paday Chayevsky as writer, Sidney Lumet to direct. Puttnam was adamant that the screenwriter must be of Shan-

London Film Festival

berg's generation and he chose Bruce Robinson, a small-part actor for Truffaut and Zeffirelli but hardly a well known figure.

For director, Puttnam considered Louis Malle but decided to entrust the job to a man who had never worked in the cinema before. Roland Joffé. Joffé's career has included a spell at the National Theatre, and several plays for television, notably the contemporary dramas, *The Spongers* and *United Kingdom*.

The nearest the film comes to a star is Sam Waterston, the American actor who plays Schanberg. The biggest headache was casting Dith Pran. The part eventually went to a 33-year-old Cambodian doctor, Haing S. Ngor. Few bankable names and a lot of money to recoup: but Puttnam is confident.

For one twentieth of Puttnam's budget Barbara Rennie has written and directed *Saved*

*Hearts*, a comedy-drama set in an East Anglian convent during the Second World War. Before *Saved* Rennie had experience of film, comprised a 10-minute short, briefly assisting Martin Scorsese on *Raging Bull* and taking lessons on screenwriting from Francis Ford Coppola.

The theme of the film is loss of faith: it is strongly autobiographical. Barbara Rennie hawks the project round Hollywood and found no takers, so she came to Britain.

The £500,000 for *Saved* Hearts was put up by Channel 4, an example of how television, once the arch-enemy, is helping to keep the cinema alive. *Saved* Hearts (though shot on 16mm to save money) is intended for cinema showing. Anna Massey plays the head of the convent and there are key parts for two young actresses, Katrin Cartledge (from *Brookside*) and Oona Kinsella.

If *Saved* Hearts is modestly budgeted, *Majdhar* can only be described as a triumph of talent over minimal resources. Written and directed by a young Indian-born film maker, Ahmed A. Jamal, it is a perceptive study of an Asian immigrant in London trying to discover herself emotionally and culturally after she is abandoned by her husband.



Captive Cambodian: Haing S. Ngor in *The Killing Fields*

*Majdhar* was made for the Retake Film and Video Collective, a body formed by Asians committed to challenging the stereotyped images of black people in the British media. If that sounds propagandist, the

film is not; and all credit to the Greater London Council, Channel 4, Camden Council and the Greater London Arts Association for putting up the money. Peter Waymark

Rock Hudson and Donald Pleasence in support; directed by J. Lee Thompson. From Fri at Classic Oxford Street (836 0310) and Cincuenta Pantón Street (930 0631).

**L'AMOUR PAR TERRE (15)** Classic Cheesecake (832 5506). Classic Hampstead (794 4000). Jacques Rivette's new film has Geraldine Chaplin and Jane Birkin as struggling actresses in Paris: invited to perform in the chateau of a chic playwright they find that art and life become bizarrely mixed.

**FULL MOON IN PARIS (15)** Chelsea Cinema (251 3742). Camden Plaza (485 2443). Eric Rohmer's spare, elegant study of a girl trying to keep her men and her independence with an enchanting performance from the 24-year-old Pascale Ogier, who died suddenly last month.

**MICKY AND NICKY (15)** Mirella (235 4224) until Fri. Micky is Peter Falc; Nicky is John Cassavetes. Together they spend the entire film talking and fighting over their past relationships and shady deeds. Written and directed by Elaine May in 1976, its belated British release is good news for curio-hunters.

**KAOS (15)** Academy One (437 2981). Parlo and Vitorio Taviani's epic, majestic film based on Pirandello's collection of tall stories about bandits, werewolves, piddle jars, and other strange aspects of Sicilian life.

The information in this column was correct at the time of going to press. Changes are often made and it is advisable to check using the telephone numbers given.

**SCOTT'S SILVER** Mon to Sat, Ronnie Scott's Club, 47 Firth Street, London W1 (439 0747). As part of the club's silver jubilee celebrations, Capital Radio is sponsoring a week featuring British bands with roots in jazz and branches in various forms of dance music. Mon: the jazz-funk of Morrissey. Tues: the promising Out-B-Square. Tues: salsa from Cayenne. Thurs: the Chevalier Brothers tip their hats to the princes of jump music. Fri: Latin jazz from Paz.

**KANE GANG** Tues, Hammermith Palais, 242 Shepherd's Bush Road, London W6 (748 2812). Under the supervision of Peter "Eighteen With a Bullet" Wingfield, this lot have created a series of pleasant blue-eyed soul singles, featuring only in their current repertoire of the Staple Singers "Respect Yourself".

**FRED HUNT BENEFIT** Wed, 100 Club, 100 Oxford Street, London W1 (636 0933). Humphrey Lyttelton, Ackar Bilk, Kenny Davern, Al Casey, Benny Waters and others perform to raise funds for the well-known pianist, currently undergoing treatment for bone-marrow cancer.

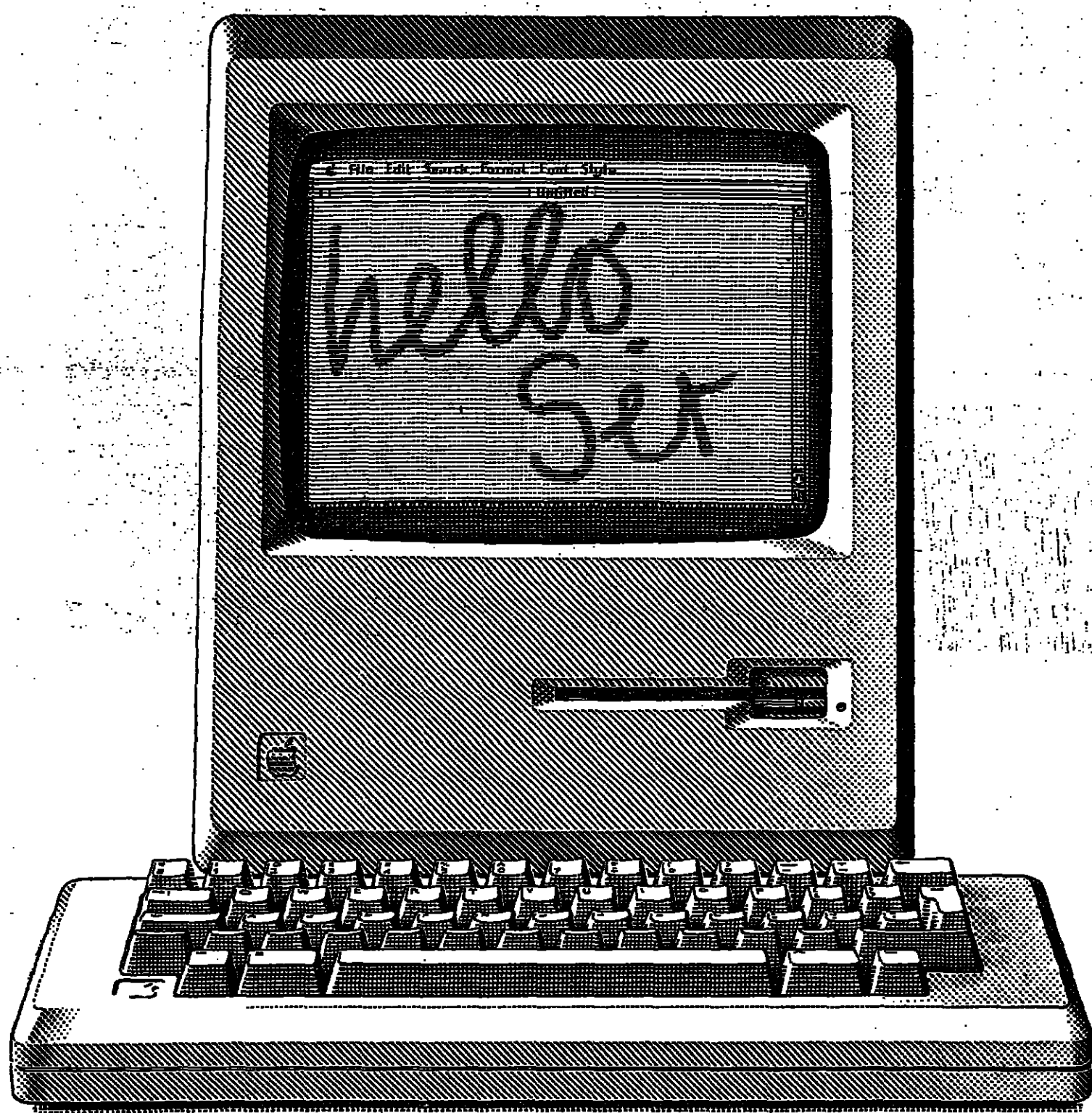
**AL JARREAU** Fri, Manchester Apollo (061 273 1112). The golden-throated, jazz-trained soul singer begins a short tour which seems likely to confirm a popularity approaching George Benson proportions.

**The Week compiled by Peter Waymark. Listings by the Masters: Rock and Jazz: Richard Williams**

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THE TIMES

## FINANCE AND INDUSTRY

Executive Editor Kenneth Fleet

# Final countdown to the launch of Telecom

The highly-tuned and professional British Telecom marketing campaign has been running so smoothly in the last few days that even the final terms came out yesterday in nice neat round numbers. A price of 130p a share, payable in three doses of 50p, 40p and 40p, values BT at £7,800 million, second only to BP in terms of market capitalization.

There has been a fair degree of hype in the last few weeks, but the surge of popular interest in the offer cannot be explained away as a fabrication of the PR men. Nobody at the lead merchant banker, Kleinwort, Benson, was foolish enough to put a number publicly on how many applications they expect from the "retail market." The stock market could still take one of its sudden turns before the offer closes on November 28. Privately, however, the word is that, come the first day of dealings, December 3, British Telecom is likely to find itself with at least 1.5 million shareholders. A good proportion will doubtless sell during the course of the next two years, but on these estimates alone the Government would have good cause to be pleased with the response to its wider share ownership campaign.

It is clear that, whether he takes the telephone vouchers or the one for 10 bonus issues (see the advice given in Family Money on page 26) the small investor is being offered a very healthy return over the next 18 months. If he applies for £520 worth of shares, for example, and sells after paying the second call and receiving his voucher next summer, he could easily make an annualized return of 20 per cent plus, assuming that the share price remains around the issue price.

The market was talking yesterday about the shares going to an initial premium of 10p to 15p when dealings start on December 1. In the short term the fact that the institutions look like getting fewer shares than they need, will put some sort of floor under the price. Kleinwort did not demur yesterday from the unlikely view in the City that the Government has been happy to leave a margin of 10 per cent in the offer price for the aftermarket. As it is, the price of 130p is at the upper end of the range that was indicated at the time of the launch of the pathfinder prospectus three weeks ago.

The Treasury should not be too unhappy with the proceeds from the sale. The sum - £3,900 million is more than it looked like getting earlier in the year when officials were exercised by fears of an institutional "buyers' strike" forcing down the offer price.

The 130p price puts BT on a prospective p/e of 9.35, with a gross dividend yield of 7.14 per cent. The rating is not far out of line with AT&T and the Bell operating companies, confirming the City's view that the corporation still has some way to go before it gets the glamour rating its PR men have been working so hard to promote. BT holds out the prospect of a solid earnings stream, with the potential of becoming rather more if privatization and competition in a fast-growing market have the invigorating effect government ministers are hoping for.

One caveat at this stage is prompted by the unprecedented market smoothing operation undertaken in the last few weeks, when even the Chancellor subordinated his autumn statement to the need to prepare the ground for a successful BT flotation. If there are nasty surprises lurking in the economic or political woodwork, they will come out in due course.

For the time being, Kleinwort and the others involved in the BT exercise - by a factor of at least eight, the largest primary share offering ever attempted in the UK - have good cause to be pleased with themselves. They have deserved their luck.

The full prospectus will be published in The Times on Tuesday.

## Fraser prepares for next showdown

The next showdown between House of Fraser and Lorrho, the shareholder it though had gone away for good, cannot be far away. Earlier this week the Fraser board formally sought the resignation of Mr Roland "Tiny" Rowland and Lord Duncan-Sandys, Lorrho's two nominees on the board. The deadline that was set,

came and passed without an answer, one way or another. Lorrho directors are due to meet on Monday to consider the position.

Having thought initially it was rid of its turbulent major shareholder and could settle to the job of running a department store group with Harrods at its centre, Fraser is now faced with two headaches.

The Egyptian brothers Ali and Salah Al Fayed want two seats on the board but say they will not move in until Lorrho's directors move out. Backing their desires is the near 30 per cent Fraser stake they bought from Lorrho for £138 million on November 2. They maintain that there was a gentleman's agreement that the Lorrho directors would resign as soon as the shares changed hands.

Yesterday the Egyptians went out of their way to quell rising doubts that they are not the real owners of the Fraser shareholding, but merely a front for others. The Lorrho shares are held by NC Lombard Street Nominees for Precis (317) Ltd, a company whose name is about to be changed to Alifayed Investment and Trust (UK) Ltd.

The other headache is caused by Sir Gordon Borrie at the Office of Fair Trading who is exercising his statutory right and assessing whether the ownership of such a large stake by one company could in any way represent a merger worthy of a Monopolies Commission inquiry. It is understood his department has asked to talk with Lorrho on the point.

Still watching events is the Monopolies Commission panel, which began a fresh inquiry after Lorrho endeavoured to put more of its directors on the Fraser board. This was ordered under the section of the Fair Trading Act which deals with an extension of material influence. The panel is having to look through the smoke screen caused by the disposal by Lorrho of a large stake (to the Al Fayed) and the subsequent acquisition of a small one (in the market).

Little seems to have changed in the attitude of Lorrho toward the House of Fraser and for the Commission to call a halt to its investigation would be distinctly premature.

Lorrho's strengths however continue to ebb. The previous almost solid, and misguided, media support, has gone and Mr Edward du Cann, Lorrho's political pillar, has lost his chairmanship of the 1922 Committee of Conservative backbenchers.

## How many dealers make a market?

The virtual collapse of Argos Metals and the strenuous efforts of the liquidator to keep the company going may seem small beer when compared with the Johnson Matthey debacle. But Argos's problems do pose important questions about how the platinum market operates and whether more generally met trading companies have an adequate capital structure.

Platinum is not an insignificant market. This year's estimated platinum supply (excluding related metals like palladium) of 2.58 million ounces is worth about \$850 million (£675 million at the present price of approximately \$330 an ounce). Yet the free market price in London is indicated by three dealers in a telephone market. One of them, Argos, is capitalized at a mere £20,000.

The immediate question, especially if the stockbroking firm Grieverson Grant is correct in its recent calculation that platinum supply will fall behind demand, is whether a reasonably orderly price-fixing mechanism can be preserved. Three companies may be just about enough to make a market, but if Argos does go under outsiders might be sceptical about Samuel Montagu's and Ayrton Metals twice daily telephone sessions.

The longer term question is whether too many companies trading in rapidly expanding minor metals markets are inadequately capitalized for the boom which could occur. Nobody gains, least of all consumers, if metal prices are destabilized by the collapse of traders who could not shoulder the risks. It is unclear who, if anybody, is responsible for overseeing let alone regulating such companies in the City's scheme of things.

By David Smith  
Economics Correspondent

Britain's rate of inflation rose to 5 per cent in October, from 4.7 per cent in September.

The rise, which Whitehall statisticians do not regard as the start of an upward trend in inflation, is a result of higher petrol and beer prices, coupled with smaller across-the-board price increases.

The retail prices index rose 0.6 per cent to 357.7 (January 15, 1974=100) in October, from 355.5 in September. The increase over the 12 months of 5 per cent is said to be consistent with the Treasury's autumn statement forecast that inflation will average 4.75 per cent during the fourth quarter of this year.

The public sector borrowing requirement for October was also released yesterday. It was £448 million compared with £622 million in September. The cumulative PSBR in the 1984-85 financial year is £7,674 million. As a result of the "front-end loading" of the PSBR, this is consistent with the Treasury's autumn state-

## PUBLIC SECTOR BORROWING REQUIREMENT

	£m
1984 April	2,383
May	1,185
June	1,012
July	480
August	1,534
September	622
October	448
April-October 1984	7,674
April-October 1983	7,061

Source: Central Statistical Office, Treasury.

ment forecast of £8.5 billion for the whole of the financial year. Both sets of figures were higher than City expectations. The retail price index was boosted in October by a 4.4p a gallon rise in petrol prices, and a 4p a pint rise in beer.

The remaining effects of the August 1 mortgage rate rise also boosted the index, as did higher housing repair and maintenance costs. There were price falls for fruit, furniture and some clothing.

## RETAIL PRICE INFLATION

	Index (January 1974=100)	Percentage change over 12 months
1982	320.4	8.8
1983	335.1	4.6
1984 Jan	342.6	5.1
Feb	344.0	5.1
Mar	345.1	5.2
Apr	345.7	5.2
May	351.0	5.1
June	351.9	5.1
July	351.5	4.5
Aug	354.8	5.0
Sept	355.5	4.7
Oct	357.7	5.0

Source: Department of Employment

per cent in November, higher telephone and alcoholic drink costs boosting the index. In December, a reduction of around 1 per cent in mortgage rates will reduce the index by 0.33 per cent and reduce the rate of inflation to around 4.6 per cent.

The PSB in October, £448 million, was probably boosted by about £150 million by the miners' strike. Britain's EEC refund, received at the end of the month, reduced borrowing, but not by as much as had been expected.

This is because the European Communities' account with the Paymaster General had been built up in anticipation of the £527m refund. The PSBR reduction in October was around £250m.

The public corporations' borrowing requirements was £336m in October after a net figure of £476m in the preceding six months.

Supply services expenditure in the first seven months of the financial year was 6 per cent up on the corresponding period of the previous year, only slightly above the 5.75 per cent target.

## Agreed bid for Cullen's Stores

By Alison Eadie

Cullen's Stores, the family run grocer founded in 1876, is recommending a £6.64m bid for the company from three former Imperial Group executives, who plan to transform Cullen's into a late night convenience chain.

A consortium of 18 City institutions will subscribe for up to 9 million shares at 100p in the new company - Cullen's Holdings. The money will be used to wipe out existing overdrafts of £1.8m and to give funds for developing the stores.

Cullen's Holdings aims to transform the stores into all-purpose shops selling newspapers, tobacco, toys and

toiletries as well as groceries, wines and spirits.

The three bidders - Mr Peter Matthews, Mr David Claxton and Mr Sheridan Swallow - will hold 11 per cent of the equity and Addison Group consultancy 4 per cent in lieu of its research fee. The new company will be capitalized at £10.6m.

The directors of Cullen's, family shareholders and Cullen's Pension Fund Trustees, representing a total 21.4 per cent of shares, have accepted the offer.

In the six months to last August, Cullen's estimates its taxable losses before property profits will be not more than

£900,000. In the year to February 1984 Cullen's lost £63,000 before tax.

The terms of the offer are 375p cash for each ordinary share and 275p for each "A" share, equivalent to the shares high this year. There is a share alternative, which allows Cullen's shareholders to exchange up to 50 per cent of their holdings for shares in the new company.

Cullen's shares came back from suspension to close above the bid price at 410p for the "A" shares, indicating the market might expect another bid.

## Battle holds up Atlanta figures

By Philip Robinson

Atlanta Investment Trust yesterday delayed producing its full-year figures until after the Grovebell Group puts out a formal offer document detailing its £5.6m takeover bid for the company.

The investment trust and financial services group, was due to report profits yesterday but was given guidance from the Takeover Panel that, during a takeover bid, these would be considered a profit forecast.

Guinness Mahon, Atlanta's merchant bank adviser, is going through the figures. As unaudited results brought out during an offer period they would have to be backed by the merchant bankers. Until yesterday, Guinness Mahon had not seen them.

Last week, Atlanta dismissed Statham Duff Stoop as its stockbroking advisers. On Monday it lost a High Court action to prevent Statham from also acting for Grovebell during the takeover.

Statham had previously denied it was Atlanta's brokers. An announcement is expected shortly showing that the Morgan Credit, which holds 20 per cent of Atlanta, has halved its stake.

The shares have gone to a range of institutions, one of which will disclose a holding of more than 5 per cent.

Atlanta is confident that these shareholders will support the board and see off any bid from Grovebell.

## Worry over Brazilian debt request

By John Lawless

Western bankers are being extremely cautious about this week's request for a multi-year rescheduling agreement, worth probably \$50 billion (£40 billion), from Brazil. They fear the impact of a likely win by the Brazilian opposition party could have on such a long-term deal in January's presidential elections.

The banks feeling the consequences of a similar switch from military to civilian rule in Argentina. The protracted and difficult negotiations with representatives of President Raul Alfonsin has produced a backlash among the smaller banks worldwide. They feel that the Argentines thumbed their noses at their foreign financiers for too long. Angered by seriously delayed interest payments, they are now reluctant to contribute to a new money loan of \$5.45 billion which Argentina is seeking.

They say it should be for half, or perhaps two-thirds of that amount. But the loan is an integral part of the package which Argentina finally agreed with the International Monetary Fund in September, and a failure to get global commitments to it would also have serious implications for the multi-year rescheduling deal which Señor Bernardino Grinspum, the Argentine economy minister, will propose to the same bankers in New York next week.

The banks know that the Brazilians, when they put specific proposals forward next month, will ask for the rescheduling of at least \$50 billion and possibly \$63 billion in public and private debts due to mature between 1985 and probably 1989. But bankers are saying privately this move will only be the start of exploratory talks, underlining that they are playing for time.

The banks are anxious about sharp statements from Brazilian military leaders in the run-up to elections which will end two decades of military rule.

## Edwardes splits Dunlop into seven companies

By Our City Staff

Sir Michael Edwardes yesterday announced more changes at Dunlop Holdings, the ailing group where he became chairman last week.

He has divided the group into seven operating centres in a move which is, according to his formal statement, designed to help the non-tyre companies grow profitably worldwide and to allow the companies overseas tyre business to operate as individual profit centres.

Each centre will become a limited company immediately and the chief executives of the seven companies will join the new three-man main board.

With Sir Michael already are Mr Robin Biggam, aged 46,

Dunlop's Financial Director and former finance director of ICL, and Mr Roger Holmes, aged 36, who is in charge of Dunlop's strategic planning and communications, he also was formerly with ICL.

It is still unclear which of two merchant banks will emerge as Dunlop's full-time advisers. S. G. Warburg came in with the three executives from ICL. Hill Samuel, of which Sir Michael is a non-executive director, was appointed when he became chairman.

Shareholders still await details of the rescue package for the group which owes £385m to 46 bankers.

## Electrolux to take control of Zanussi

Rome (Reuters) - Electrolux of Sweden has signed an agreement to buy a controlling stake in Zanussi, bringing to a head almost a year of delicate negotiations to salvage the ailing Italian appliance manufacturer.

The Italian Industry Ministry yesterday said the deal, giving Electrolux a 49 per cent stake in Zanussi, was signed on Thursday at a meeting between the Industry Minister, Signor Renato Altissimo, Mr Hans Werthei Electrolux President, Signor Gianfranco Zoppas, Zanussi President and trade union leaders.

The remaining 51 per cent of the stock will be owned by a consortium of Italian companies and regional authorities. Electrolux officials, who have said their participation in Zanussi could rise to 75 per cent, said after the signing they would present plans for productivity and employment levels in Zanussi near April.

They said they had agreed with the unions to maintain current employment levels meanwhile.

Under the Italian repayment package, banks will receive the whole nominal value of Zanussi's 580 billion lire (£230m) debt over seven years.

## NEWS IN BRIEF

### Dixons lifts share stake

Dixons, the electrical chain currently bidding £189m for rival Currys, has increased its shareholding in Currys to 10.9 per cent from 7.8 per cent.

A block of 1.4 million Currys shares was bought yesterday for just under £7 million. Dixons is in the market for more shares, but believes institutions are holding them tightly in expectation of the bid succeeding.

● NORWAY'S Prime Minister, Mr Kaare Willoch, left Oslo yesterday for a nine-day visit to China for talks with Chinese leaders on increased cooperation on oil and gas exploration.

● THE NORWEGIAN Government, embarrassed by a huge inflow of money from abroad in recent weeks, yesterday barred foreign investors from buying domestic bonds.

## Budget deficit splits US Cabinet

From Bailey Morris, Washington

Serious dissent within the Cabinet has left the Reagan Administration unable to agree on policies to reduce record federal budget deficits.

Administration officials confirmed yesterday that decisions on President Reagan's economic priorities in his second term have been put off because senior aides are divided on how to counter the rising deficit and slowing economy.

It had been widely assumed that after the election, the Administration would move quickly to reduce the deficits by enacting some form of tax increase and cutting middle class "entitlement" programmes for health-care and social security benefits.

But during the closed-door Cabinet meetings this week,

officials said it became apparent that President Reagan would not support tax increases despite the gloomy assessment he received from Mr David Stockman, the budget director, and that the President did not want to go back on the campaign promise that he would not cut social security benefits.

Mr Reagan had approved the economic forecast for next year presented by his advisers which called for annual growth of 4 per cent in 1985, and of 3.7 per cent in 1986. The forecast is more optimistic than private estimates, and will be used as a base for projecting revenues even though some senior members of the Administration regard it as too favourable.



Donald Regan: Slowdown to continue

Even with this growth rate, the Administration's new estimates project record federal deficits of \$210 billion in the current fiscal year which began

in October and \$200 billion fiscal 1986.

Mr Donald Regan, the Treasury Secretary, who briefed the cabinet on the economic forecast, said that the economy had been slowing significantly and that the slowdown was likely to continue in the fourth and final quarter of the year.

Officials said Mr Regan sharply criticized the policies of the US Federal Reserve Board, which acts as a central bank, as too restrictive with money and credit therefore responsible for the alarming slowdown.

"Everybody is saying the Fed has got to loosen up. People are up in arms about recent slow growth in the basic measure of the money supply. There will probably be some pressure applied to the Fed," one official was quoted as saying.

## £100m issue by BAT

BAT Industries, the diversified tobacco group which took over Eagle Star this year, is to make a £100m Eurosterling issue - the biggest offer so far by a British corporate borrower in this fixed-interest market.

This issue, which is managed by S. G. Warburg with a group of 16 big London and Far Eastern banks, is for seven years and carries a coupon of 10 1/2 per cent. At the issue price of 99 1/2 the notes yield 10 1/2 per cent, virtually the same as the equivalent gilt issue.

BAT will use the proceeds to re-finance floating-rate borrowings incurred during the purchase of Eagle Star. There will be no net addition to BAT's liabilities. The issue comes immediately after a £50m Eurosterling offer by Grand Metropolitan.

## STOCK EXCHANGES

FT-SE 100 Index: 1173.5 up 8.6 (high: 1174.8; low: 1174.4)  
FT Index: 920.0 up 8.4  
FT Glits: 83.33 up 0.12  
FT All Share: N/A  
Bergains: 19.418  
Databank USM Leaders Index: N/A  
New York: Dow Jones Industrial Average: (latest) 1,203.73 down 2.48  
Tokyo: Nikkei Dow Jones Index 11,271.45 up 30.17  
Hongkong: Hang Seng Index 1,071.79 down 3.05  
Amsterdam: 177.3 up 1.3

## CURRENCIES

STERLING LONDON CLOSE  
Sterling Index 76.4 down 0.14 (range 76.5-76.3)  
\$1.2595 down 20pts  
DM 3.7250 down 0.01  
FF 11.4875 down 0.0075  
Yen 305.50 down 0.50  
Dollar Index 139.0 down 0.1  
DM 2.9640 up 0.0035  
NEW YORK LATEST  
Sterling \$1.2557  
Dollar DM 2.9700  
INTERNATIONAL  
ECU £0.59735  
SDR £0.796730

## INTEREST RATES

Domestic rates:  
Bank base rates 10  
Finance houses base rate 11  
Discount market loans week fixed 10  
3 month interbank 9 1/4  
9 1/4 Euro-currency rates:  
3 month dollar 9 1/4 - 9 1/2  
3 month DM 5 1/4 - 5 1/2  
3 month FF 1 1/4 - 1 1/2  
US rates:  
Bank prime rate 11.75  
Fed funds 9 1/4  
Treasury bill bond 100%  
100% ECU Fixed Rate Sterling  
Reference Rate for interest period October 3 to November 6 1984 inclusive: 10.618 per cent

## GOLD

London fixed (per ounce):  
am \$345.05 pm \$345.00  
close \$345 - \$345.50 (£273.75-274.25)  
New York (latest): \$344.80  
Kruggerand (per cent):  
\$355 - \$356.50 (£282 - 283)  
Sovereigns (new):  
\$81.82 (£64.50 - 64.25)  
Excludes VAT

## When It Comes To Life Insurance Estimates Are One Thing - Results Are What Really Count!

It's all well and good to look at future estimated values when you buy life insurance. But what really matters are results. And when it comes to results the difference between insurance companies can be truly amazing. Just see what a National Employers Life policy paid against the other nine top companies. And remember there are many more companies who didn't even do as well - we think you will be surprised by the figures.

Company	Claim Value	Amount Paid
National Employers Life	\$14,069	\$1,500
NALGO	\$13,530	\$1,500
Prudential	\$11,769	\$1,500
National Farmers' Union	\$11,597	\$1,500
London Life	\$11,444	\$1,500
Norwich Union	\$11,186	\$1,500
Nat Mut of Australasia	\$11,175	\$1,500
Equity & Law	\$11,167	\$1,500
Clerical Medical	\$11,094	\$1,500
Avon	\$10,979	\$1,500

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Name (Mr/Mrs/Miss) \_\_\_\_\_ Date of Birth / /  
Address \_\_\_\_\_  
Name of Broker (if any) \_\_\_\_\_  
Premium\* £10, £20, £50, £100 per month  
or Cover\* £10,000, £15,000, £20,000, £50,000  
\*Employed/Self Employed  
\*Delete as appropriate

Send to NEL, Freeport, Milton Court, Dorking, Surrey RH4 3BR.


## NEL a Britannia Arrow Company

National Employers Life - Founded 1960 - Funds exceed £350 million









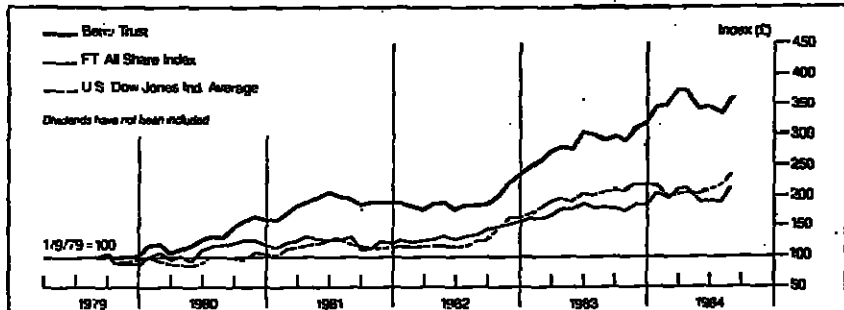
...children's future.



## THE BERRY TRUST, p.l.c.

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Over the five years to 31st August, 1984 The Berry Trust consistently outperformed both the F.T. All Share and Dow Jones Industrial indices.

The net asset value growth of 275% over the period places the Trust third among the 119 monitored by The Association of Investment Trust Companies.

## SUMMARY OF THE YEAR ENDED 31st AUGUST 1984

	1983	1984	% change
Total net assets £000	46,870	57,533	+22.75
NAV per ordinary share*	147p	181p	+23.13
Earnings per ordinary share*	1.01p	1.46p	+44.55
Dividends per ordinary share	0.95p	1.00p	+5.26

\*assuming full conversion of loan stock and adjusted for capitalisation issue 20.1.1984

For a copy of the report and accounts of The Berry Trust p.l.c. contact G.T. Management Limited at 8th Floor, 8 Devonshire Square, London EC2M 4YJ. Telephone: 01-283 2575.



## Weighing up attractions of Telecom

SHARE LAUNCH

With the last crucial piece of the British Telecom launch jigsaw now in place it is possible for investors to make a judgment about applying for BT shares.

The shares will be on offer at 130p, which gives a gross yield of 7.1 per cent, not counting the vouchers or free bonus shares. If you take the telephone vouchers into account - £18 worth tax-free for each £260, invested, or 200 shares - the total gross yield works out, as predicted, at about 17 per cent.

So should you or shouldn't you invest? For two categories of would-be investors the decision is relatively plain sailing. Anyone investing for income, and British Telecom employees, should take advantage of the offer. The decision is less clear for those wanting capital growth.

But first, those with an income requirement. No investment with such a limited downside risk is now offering a gross return of 17 per cent, so this looks like an offer you cannot afford to refuse.

Anyone wanting income should ignore the bonus share option and go for the £18 telephone vouchers.

To get the 17 per cent return you have to be a telephone subscriber so you can use the £18 tax-free vouchers which are offsettable against your telephone bill.

The maximum amount to apply for if you go for the vouchers, is £3,120 worth or 2,400 shares - do not apply for more. At £3,120 worth or 2,400 shares, you get the optimum number of vouchers - 12, which arrive in pairs at six-monthly intervals until January 1988.

You receive no further vouchers after you reach the £3,120 level so if you apply for more shares, you will simply be diluting your return. And to get the full benefit of the vouchers you have to be prepared not to sell your British Telecom shares until January 1988.

Remember, too, that only one set of vouchers may be used against a single telephone account so if husband and wife are applying, one partner should apply for the bonus shares rather than vouchers.

But what about the investor looking for capital growth? This is a more difficult decision. If you do decide to invest ignore the vouchers and go for the bonus shares. You must apply for the bonus offer at the launch as the bonus incentive, like the telephone voucher is not transferable to subsequent holders of shares - only those who apply at the launch will be eligible.

British Telecom is unlikely to be a get rich quick situation since all the incentives are designed to make people hang on to their shares. Logically, the price of the shares ought to fall as soon as they are quoted in the market because buyers in the market will not be entitled to the telephone vouchers or bonus issue of shares.

However, although the institutions will not be eligible for the incentives, the shares will appear in the short term because they are only partly paid. This institutional interest is expected to support the share price after the launch.

Bonus shares will be issued on the basis of one for 10 up to the first 4,000 shares or £5,200

invested but you have to hold the shares three years to qualify. They will be issued at the then prevailing market price so any liability to capital gains tax should be minimized.

The \$64,000 question is - what will the bonus shares be worth three years down the line? Looking at British Telecom's profit potential, two opposing factors have to be considered.

BT will continue to enjoy a virtual monopoly for some years to come though in theory the market is now wide open. Its ability to exploit this situation is a definite plus factor.

On the minus side, British Telecom is subject to pricing constraints on about 60 per cent of its business, which will put the brakes on profit potential.

Whatever the investor looking for capital gains decides, remember if you apply for more than £5,200 worth of shares, you are again diluting the capital gains potential.

But one category of investor really should not miss the

opportunity to invest - British Telecom employees. The terms of their offer are very generous. Under the free offer, each employee of British Telecom who joins the British Telecom Share Ownership Scheme by November 28 (closing date for applications) will be given 34 shares worth £70.20.

Under the matching offer, employees are also eligible to purchase 77 shares worth £100.10 and will be given free 2 shares for each share bought.

The shares purchased under the Matching Offer - 77, worth £100.10 - must be paid for in full at the time of application.

More shares, up to a maximum of 1,600, can be purchased at a 10 per cent discount on the 130p offer price, so BT employees will be paying only 117p per share.

For them, this really is an offer they cannot afford to refuse.

Lorna Bourke

## How to join in the largest ever issue

The Government hopes - and now appears to expect - that a record number of people will help to make history by applying for British Telecom shares.

Many subscribers, possibly even the majority of them, will never have owned shares before. The whole process of application and ownership will be completely new to them. So how does the system work and what does the prospective investor have to do?

The application procedure was set out in the "pathfinder" prospectus issued by BT last

month, but many people are likely not to have seen this. So it will be repeated in the full prospectus which will be published on Tuesday in daily papers, including The Times. Included with the prospectus is the application form, though both this and the prospectus can also be obtained from banks, post offices or stock brokers.

Alternatively BT will send these, plus other information, if you ring 0272 272272.

The form is simple to fill in. Apart from giving relevant details, like name and address, you will only have to specify

how many shares and which benefits you want. But you will have to buy shares in multiples of £200 with a minimum of 200 shares. The benefits are the offer of either a share bonus (one free share for every 10 held) if you hold on for three years, or vouchers to help pay the phone bill. Remember, only one person per household can apply for vouchers.

You cannot buy any number of shares you like; it has to be in set steps linked to the voucher scheme. So the minimum investment is 200 shares (or £260) and if you want more you must buy 400, 800, 1,200 and so on as described in the prospectus.

But remember, you are not required to pay the full cash value of your shares immediately - only about 40 per cent is initially required.

The two subsequent payments - roughly 30 per cent each - do not fall due until June 24, next year and then April 9, 1986.

So the initial cost of the shares comes out like this: if you buy the minimum of 200 shares at £1.30 each it will eventually cost you £260. But your first cheque will only be made out for £100, and the two subsequent payments will be £80 each.

The prospectus explains where to send the cheque and application form. Check this carefully, because the destination varies depending with the initial of the investor's surname.

All applications must be in by the Wednesday after next - and not later than 10am.

While applications are being processed, your cheque will be cashed - even if you do not finally get all the shares you asked for. So do not write a cheque for more than you can afford on the assumption that you will not receive your full allocation. If you do not get all the shares you want, the balance

of your money will be returned to you a few days later.

Once the allocations have been made, you will receive a letter confirming this. This should reach you by Friday, November 30. Dealings in BT shares begin on the Stock Exchange at 3pm on December 3. It may be a few weeks before you receive your formal certificate (proving that you own the shares) from BT, but in the meantime, the allotment letter serves the same purpose if, for example, you want to sell them.

But there are several factors to bear in mind. On many popular issues people tend to apply for far more shares than they actually want on the assumption that they will not get all they ask for. It will probably be unnecessary to do that with BT. Because the Government is to get individuals to buy the shares, all private investors are likely to get their full allocations. So it will be the institutions who find their allocations cut down if there are not enough shares.

Moreover, on no account send in several different applications in the hope of getting more shares. The Government had declared it will weed out multiple applications and refuse any shares to the offenders, or withhold their share bonus or vouchers.

Finally, Kleinwort, Benson, the merchant bank leading the issue, is urging investors to send in applications as early as possible. A sudden flood of late applications could clog up the processing system.

Once the shares have started to trade on the stock market you might want to "slag" them - sell within a few days if the price rises to a premium. BT provides a list of brokers who are willing to deal in the shares at special rates.

To sell your shares, simply ring one of these brokers. You can, of course, also deal through a bank or other institution if it is willing, but this could cost up to 0.5 per cent more.

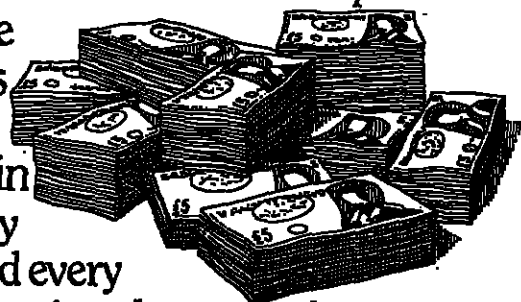
Richard Thomson

## Why this page could be worth more to you than anything else in this newspaper.

Because at Premium Bonds we've made some very important changes which are well worth knowing about.

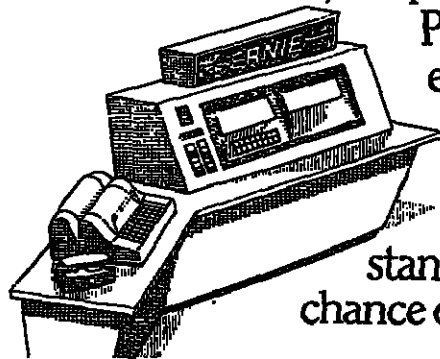
It's worth knowing you could now share in over £10 million every month.

Now an extra £1 million has been put into the monthly prize draw. That means we're paying out over £10 million in prize money every single month. And every month someone wins the top prize of £250,000. That someone could be you.



It's worth knowing there are now 50,000 more winners every month.

Now over 150,000 people will win a Premium Bond prize every month. Prizes which range from £50 to £250,000. That means you stand a much increased chance of winning.



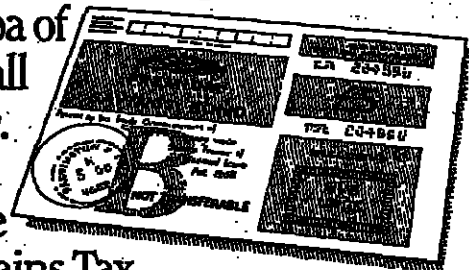
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the month of purchase. The prize fund now represents 7¾% pa of the total value of all bonds in the draw.

All prizes are free of UK Income Tax and Capital Gains Tax. The maximum you can hold is £10,000.



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There's a very simple way to get in on this amazing deal - just find your scissors and cut out the coupon. When you use this coupon your bonds will be sent to you by post within one month, with a Premium Bond prospectus.

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The Premium Bond Office, FREEPOST, Lytham St. Annes, Lancs. FY0 1BR.

P.S. It's also worth knowing you can buy Premium Bonds at banks and post offices as well. Or you can ring 0272 290 871 (anytime) and we'll send you a leaflet and all the details.

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I apply to purchase in multiples of £5 (min. £25) £  of Premium Bonds.

SIGNATURE  DATE

If bought for child under 16, child's date of birth  19

Father/Mother/Guardian Surname  Mr/Mrs/Miss

Forenames  (Delete as appropriate)

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FAMILY MONEY

Guide for landowners

If you own land, it is worthwhile getting hold of the latest booklet from the accountants Price Waterhouse, *A Guide to the UK Taxation of Land*. Everything from letting, mining and stamp duty to development land tax is covered. The booklet is available free from Price Waterhouse at Southwark Towers, 32 London Bridge Street, London, SE1 8SY (Tel: 407 8989).

New pension plan

Nearly 12 million people are self-employed or in non-pensionable jobs and the majority of them have made little or no provision for their retirement. Hoping to persuade at least some of these that they should put some money into a pension scheme, Sun Life has launched a Flexible Pension Plan which can be linked to any of 15 Sun Life unitised funds. As its name suggests, the scheme is flexible, but as with all these plans, it is the performance of the investments that is of most importance. On this front, Sun Life has been running a number of unitised life funds, most of which have performed adequately over the past five years. But none have really sparked. Details from: Sun Life, 107 Cheapside, London EC2V 6DU.

Tax advice

With new businesses mushrooming, the need for books like *Tax Saving for the Family Business* is likely to increase. This is the fourth edition of the book, written by Coopers & Lybrand, the accountants and published by Harrap at £1.95. It is a useful guide to the tax problems which the small business is likely to come across and highlights opportunities for tax saving. It deals with the basics as well as some of the more esoteric points should you be a limited company or a partnership. It also explains the technicalities of raising money under the Business Expansion Scheme.

Tax exhibition date

It is difficult to imagine what there will be to see at the Tax and Investment Exhibition at the Wembley Conference Centre on December 6 and 7. Piles of money, perhaps?

There are 50 stands with exhibitors ranging from business publications to stockbrokers. More than 400,000 free tickets have been distributed to personal investors. So if you want to go, write to Lynne Maca, Tax and Investment Exhibition, 20 London Road, Horsham, West Sussex, RH11 1AY. (Tel: 0403 56113).

New BES fund

Investment in a range of unquoted companies with enterprising management and good growth potential is the intention of the Beaumont Development Capital Fund, set up under the Business Expansion Scheme. Beaumont's prospectus explains: "It is intended to invest primarily in established companies seeking expansion capital, although investment in start-up and management buy-outs may be made where exceptional growth prospects exist. Particular attention will be paid to investment opportunities in the south and south east of England, although interesting companies in other parts of the UK may be considered". The minimum investment is £2,000 and applications have to be in by December 19. Details from: Burrage & Co, 117 Fenchurch Street, London EC2M 5AL.

Loans for training

The Government is considering providing loans for people over the age of 21 who want to take a vocational training course lasting a year or less. A person wishing to take a course would put up 20 per cent of the cost himself, borrowing the rest from a bank and the Government. This loan would be for a term to be negotiated and the interest charged would be the same as on any normal commercial basis. The types of training likely to attract applications might include HGV driving and courses for individuals to improve



their skills as well as office technology and various business courses.

Pensions to rise

State pensions go up the Monday after next from £24.05 to £25.80 for a married couple. This 5.1 per cent increase also applies to earnings-related additional pensions and graduated pensions. The amount which pensioners may earn before their pension starts to be reduced is also going up, from £65 to £70 a week. On earnings above this, there will be a cut in the pension of 22 for the first £4 of earnings. Additional earnings reduce the pension on a £1-for-£1 basis, which means that the basic single pension will be eliminated on earnings of £108 a week or £130 per week for a married couple.

House prices up

Some 48 per cent of bank loans are granted on properties costing £50,000 or more, while 38 per cent are in the £30,000 to £49,999 bracket. By contrast, building societies are lending on houses with an average purchase price of just under £31,400. Average house prices have risen from £29,060 at the beginning of this year to £31,393 by September.

A Christmas present

Minimum investments in unit trusts have been steadily rising in recent years and £1,000 is now not uncommon. So it is refreshing to see that F & C Unit Management is offering investors the chance to start with just £20 worth of units in their F & C Capital Fund to give to a child as a Christmas present. This

scheme will enable grandparents, and other present-givers to build up a nest-egg for a child. The original £20 investment can be added to at any time in £20 multiples.

The F & C Capital Fund invests in technology shares, new and emerging growth companies in telecommunications, health care, biotechnology and microtechnology. It has performed well in recent years, particularly over the three-year period where an initial investment of £1,000 made in 1981 would now be worth £2,285.

Details from: F & C Unit Management Ltd, c/o Manchester Unit Trust Administration 57/63 Princess Street, Manchester M2 4EQ.

Lower charges

Midland Bank has reduced the interest rate charged on budget accounts from 18 per cent to 16 per cent (APR 15.9 per cent). It has also reduced the interest rate paid on its monthly income deposit account from 9.75 per cent to 9 per cent.

Faint praise

Non-executive directors of companies received a somewhat half-hearted cheer from Mr Alex Fletcher, minister for corporate and consumer affairs, in a speech last week.

Most non-executive directors, Mr Fletcher said, "no doubt do carry out their duties conscientiously, but I am sure also that one of the best ways for them to do this is to maintain close contact with the company's professional advisers, particularly the auditors". He argued that auditors played an essential role in a company's functioning.

The new insolvency laws, which do not distinguish between executive and non-executive directors, "should encourage all company directors to take their obligations more seriously", he added.

Non-executive directors also came under fire last week from Mr Clive Thornton, the former chief executive of the Abbey National building society and Mirror Group Newspapers. He described non-executive directors as "dull, unimaginative and unentrepreneurial".

Mortgage rate cuts

There has been a spate of mortgage rate reductions after last week's announcement of the need for a cut by the Building Societies Association. The most drastic move came from the Nationwide which not only cut its basic rate by one point to 11.75 per cent, but scrapped all its differential rates on bigger loans. This makes it, with the Woolwich which also charges 11.75 per cent on all loans, the cheapest of the large societies, especially for higher mortgages.

The Bristol & West and the Cheltenham & Gloucester also cut their basic rates to 11.75 per cent but kept their differentials intact, charging 12.75 on larger loans. The Alliance cut its basic rate to 12 per cent and now charges up to 13 per cent on higher mortgages. The Anglia's basic rate fell to 11.875 per cent, putting it on a par with the Halifax and Abbey National.

Several banks also cut their rates. The TSB's rate fell from 13 to 12 per cent (giving a real annual rate of 12.8). The National Westminster's fell further to 11.75 (annual real rate of 12.7). Midland reduced its rate to 12.5 per cent (annual real rate of 13.1 per cent) but Barclays remained unchanged and is now the highest at 13 per cent.

Most of the new rates come into effect immediately for new borrowers and on December 1 for existing borrowers. But a few, such as the TSB's, come into effect for existing borrowers from January 1.

Saturday banking

National Westminster is following the long-standing example of Barclays by introducing Saturday opening in 32 of its branches from next May. The bank plans to open 200 branches on Saturdays by the end of 1985. The first group will open between 9.30am and 12.30pm. All are in shopping areas and will offer a range of financial services, including giving advice and arranging personal loans, mortgages and new accounts.

Surprisingly, perhaps, few of the branches are in London, but they are spread widely in such places as Cardiff, Doncaster, Exeter, Halifax, Bolton, St Albans, and Salisbury.

INVESTMENTS

Conversion fund for growth

Central City Conversions is raising up to £5 million under the Business Expansion Scheme for buying large houses in London and converting them into flats.

The sponsor is Johnson Fry, licensed dealer in securities. Its chief executive, Mr Charles Fry, has been running a similar business for the past four years in partnership with Mr Iain Shearer, who has a building company.

In previous years the business has earned a return of about 20 per cent (after costs of financing but before tax). By raising equity finance in this way, Mr Fry reckons it will instantly improve profitability.

The fund is aiming at buying properties in the £250,000-plus bracket and converting them into flats which will sell from £35,000.

There is almost no downside risk with property, investors will be eligible for tax relief at their highest rate paid on up to £40,000 invested during the current tax year. The minimum investment is £5,000 and closing date for applications is December 21.

Details can be had from Johnson Fry, 39 Dover Street, London W1X 3RB. (Tel: 01-499 5066).

MOTORING COSTS

When it pays to buy a diesel-engined car

For high-mileage motorists, the total operating costs of diesel-engined cars are lower than those of petrol-driven ones with similar power.

A recent analysis by Volkswagen suggests that costs per mile over three years' of ownership of the 1600cc VW Jetta diesel is 6.6p a mile against 17.36p for the petrol-driven 1300cc version of similar performance. This is a difference in favour of the diesel of 4.6 per cent or 47.3 over the three-year period, given an annual mileage of 20,000 miles.

Why is it then that diesels sell well on the Continent (15 per cent of new registrations in 1983) and so poorly in Britain (3 per cent of new registrations in 1983)? One reason is a high initial cost - £5,840 for a 1600cc diesel Jetta compared with £5,381 for the 1300cc petrol version. But long-term benefits accrue on after allowing for the higher initial cost. Another reason is that 60 per cent of new cars in this country are bought by companies as part of a remuneration package or because they are job-related. It

may be that the employees who drive the cars do not want diesels for the reason that to obtain the same power, they are taxed more heavily on the larger diesel engine.

This is because directors and any employee whose salary, plus "benefits-in-kind", exceeds £8,500 per annum are taxed on scale values for the car and fuel provided by the employer. These scale values are related to engine size, so any employee opting for a fuel-efficient, low-maintenance diesel pays more tax.

The table demonstrates the point, using the Ford Sierra as an example.

Gordon Thompson

CAR TAXABLE BENEFITS

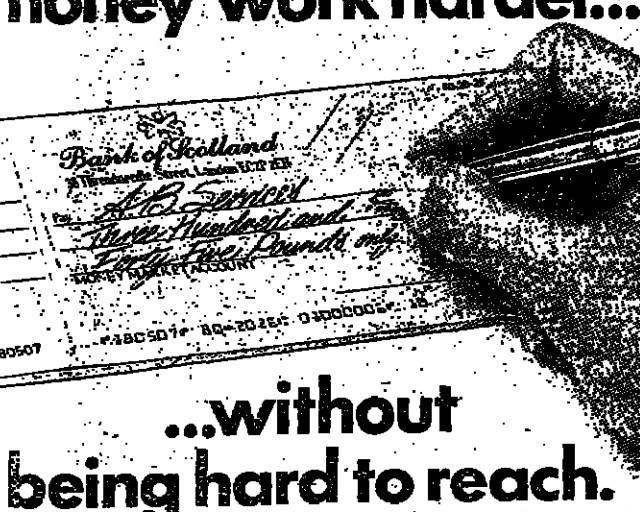
	Ford Sierra 1600cc Diesel	Ford Sierra 1300cc Petrol
Car 'scale benefit'	480	750
Fuel 'scale benefit'	480	750
Benefit-in-kind assessment	960	1500
Difference in assessment		£540

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A special offer from TSB  
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"Investors who are interested in the potentially higher rewards of the equity markets but have never owned shares before should consider seriously whether they want to jump straight into Telecom or whether they would prefer to put their toes into the stock market through a unit trust."  
Daily Telegraph 3.11.84.



**1% BONUS** if you invest a total of £1,250 or more  
**2% BONUS** if you invest a total of £3,000 or more  
BOTH AVAILABLE TO ALL INVESTORS UNTIL DECEMBER 17th 1984

FACED with today's investment decisions, it's becoming harder than ever to know which is the best place for your money.

Which is why we've introduced the TSB International Growth Portfolio, with a Special Bonus Offer.

Designed for growth on an international scale, with the crucial investment decisions taken for you by experts, the TSB International Growth Portfolio brings together three major unit trusts.

With this Portfolio, 45% of your money will be invested in TSB American Unit Trust which, with the US elections over, now offers exciting prospects for profit.

35% will be invested in TSB Pacific Unit Trust, a clear leader in its field and one with excellent potential at this time.

The balance - 20% - will be invested in TSB Natural Resources Unit Trust. Launched only last month, this new trust is poised for growth across a broad front as the world's economies move out of recession.

On these counts alone, the TSB International Growth Portfolio looks set to produce greater rewards than you're likely to get elsewhere.

You can, of course, invest in any one or more of these trusts in the proportions you choose, with similar bonuses for total investments of £1,250 or more.

TSB AMERICAN UNIT TRUST: A POST-ELECTION WINNER 45%

Investing in a broad spread of shares, mainly in the USA, TSB American Unit Trust aims for long-term capital growth.

Now, with President Reagan firmly installed in the White House for four more years, the American economy looks set for a period of steady and sustained expansion. With healthy profits being reported, and declining interest rates encouraging equity markets, prospects for growth look bright indeed.

THE ESSENTIAL FACTS ABOUT THESE TRUSTS

Managers: TSB Unit Trusts Limited (Members of the Unit Trust Association). Investment Managers: Central Trustee Savings Bank Limited.

Trusts: General Accident Fire and Life Assurance Corporation plc (American and Pacific Unit Trusts), General Accident Executor and Trustee Company Limited (Natural Resources Unit Trust).

Charges: 5% on each initial purchase; thereafter 4% per annum (plus VAT) of each Fund's value, deducted from each Trust's income. The Trust Deeds allow for a maximum charge of 7% per annum in each case; the Managers will give shareholders at least three months' written notice of any change. These charges are included in the offer price(s) of units.

Selling Units: Units in any of these trusts can be sold back on any business day at the price ruling on receipt of instructions. Payment will normally be made within 7 days of receipt of a renounced unit certificate.

Reimbursement: Payable to qualified intermediaries; rates available on request. Prices/Yields: Offer prices (all Accumulation Units)/estimated current gross yields in TSB American Unit Trust 52.2p/3.62%; TSB Pacific Unit Trust 116.1p/0.53%; TSB Natural Resources Unit Trust 50p/3.12% all on November 15th 1984. Prices and yields are quoted daily in the national press.

Income distribution: TSB American Unit Trust, September 26th; TSB Pacific Unit Trust, August 8th; TSB Natural Resources Unit Trust, May 30th and November 30th (first distribution May 30th 1985). Reg. Office and number: Keens House, Andover, Hampshire SP10 1PG/162925.



TSB PACIFIC UNIT TRUST: TOP PERFORMER OVER TWO YEARS 35%

Top performer in its sector over two years, and second over one, TSB Pacific Unit Trust aims for long-term capital growth from a wide range of holdings in Japan, Hong Kong, Australasia, Singapore and Malaysia.

In Japan, domestic consumption is still recovering strongly, and leading blue chip companies are reporting excellent results. Hong Kong also presents an attractive picture, now that the Colony's future has been settled, and investment interest is re-awakening. And in Australia, declining interest rates and stock levels suggest that share prices could move significantly higher.

\*To November 1st 1984: source 'Money Management'.

TSB NATURAL RESOURCES UNIT TRUST: POISED FOR WORLDWIDE RECOVERY 20%

Only a month old, TSB Natural Resources Unit Trust aims to achieve long-term capital growth from a range of investments involved in the world's most vital resources.

Energy stocks, base metals, precious metals, minerals and mining; timber products, palm oil, rubber and tea; these are all raw materials for profit.

Currently we look to an increase in values of precious metals and our strategy will reflect this.

TSB INTERNATIONAL GROWTH PORTFOLIO: AN INVESTMENT OPPORTUNITY NOT TO BE MISSED

Remember, the price of units and the income from them can go down as well as up. And you should regard your investment as being a medium to long-term one.

But, with the world's economic future looking as bright as it does and the promise of growth becoming a reality, an investment in the TSB International Growth Portfolio - in the balanced proportions we've set out here - should, we believe, reward you handsomely.

To make that investment, simply complete the coupon below and return it to us, with your cheque. The minimum International Growth Portfolio investment is £1,250.

Remember you can invest in any of these three trusts individually or in the proportions you choose, by using Section B of the coupon. In this case the minimum investment is £1,250 per trust.

A BONUS YOU MUST CONSIDER

Given today's special investment circumstances, we are keeping our bonus offer open until December 17th. This means that, if you invest £1,250 or more before that date, you'll qualify for a 1% bonus of free extra units and a 2% bonus if you invest £3,000 or more.

With this bonus, and the underlying strength of our strategy, the choice of the TSB International Growth Portfolio could be the best investment decision you'll make this year.

TSB INTERNATIONAL GROWTH PORTFOLIO

Bonus Application Form valid up to and including December 17th 1984

To: Fred Shaheen, TSB Unit Trusts Limited, Keens House, Andover, Hampshire SP10 1PG. Tel: (0264) 63432/3/4. Please complete either Section A or B as appropriate. For these special bonus offers we are issuing Accumulation Units (with income reinvested), for all three trusts.

SECTION A

I/We wish to invest £\_\_\_\_\_ in the TSB International Growth Portfolio in the proportions stated and at the prices ruling on the day of receipt of this application, and to include a 1% bonus of free extra units, if I/we invest £1,250 or more (2% if I/we invest £3,000 or more) by December 17th 1984. I/We enclose a cheque made payable to TSB Unit Trusts Limited.

SECTION B (complete only if TSB International Growth Portfolio not required)

I/We wish to invest a total of £\_\_\_\_\_ in the TSB Unit Trust(s) in the amount(s) indicated below at the price(s) ruling on the day of receipt of this application, and to include a 1% bonus of free extra units, if I/we invest a total of £1,250 or more (2% if I/we invest a total of £3,000 or more) by December 17th 1984.

TSB American Unit Trust £\_\_\_\_\_  
TSB Pacific Unit Trust £\_\_\_\_\_  
TSB Natural Resources Unit Trust £\_\_\_\_\_ (minimum £1,250 per trust)

All investors to complete in block capitals: Mr/Mrs/Miss/Ms (Forcestones)

Address \_\_\_\_\_

and postcode \_\_\_\_\_

Signature \_\_\_\_\_

Date \_\_\_\_\_

Surname \_\_\_\_\_

Tick for details of our Share Exchange Facilities ☐

Tick for details of our TSB Unitbuilder regular savings scheme ☐

In the case of joint applications, all applicants must sign and attach names and addresses on a separate sheet of paper. This offer is only open to investors who are 18 years of age or over. It is not open to residents of the Republic of Ireland.



## FAMILY MONEY

## INVESTMENT

## Where to pick up best returns on a windfall

What should you do with a windfall – the nice dollop of cash that comes out of the blue when an insurance policy matures or someone remembers you in his or her will?

If you do not need more income or pay higher rates of income tax you should invest your lump sum for capital growth.

Should you spend the money on your house – improving it, moving it or buying a second home in the country? The house in which we live is often our single largest and most successful investment. How has it done as far as capital appreciation is concerned over the years?

According to the Halifax Building Society, house prices have increased by 136 per cent over the past seven years so compared with the best performing unit trusts over the same period as shown in the table £1,000 invested in your home would now be worth on average £2,360.

This is better than inflation but clearly nowhere near as good as the best performing unit trust. On the other hand, investing in your own home is pretty much risk free. Although house prices are 8 per cent up this year, Mr Roy Gravestock, of the Halifax, says a lot of the earlier increase in house prices was due to the inflation during 1978-79.

If you are thinking of putting the money into improving your home be careful what you spend it on. According to the Halifax, the most worthwhile additions in financial terms are a garage, which puts 15 to 20 per cent on the value of a semi-detached, or central heating.

One of the main incentives to invest money in your house is the fact that there is no capital gains tax on profits from the family home. But since the annual capital gains tax exemption was raised and profits were

Best performing unit trusts over 7 years  
£1,000, other to offer, income reinvested

	£
MLA Unit Trust	6,933
Barrington Pacific	6,001
GT Japan & General	5,559
Britannia Japan Performance	5,184
GT International	4,924
Arbutnot Foreign	4,857
M&G American & General	4,732
Bishopsgate International	4,721
M&G Convertible Growth	4,643
Franklin International	4,591

index-linked very few of us will ever pay capital gains tax at all on anything.

In the present year the amount of the exemption – the profits you can realize before being taxed – is £5,600 a person for married couples.

So what about investing for capital growth through unit trusts where admittedly there are more risks but also rewards.

As can be seen from the table a large proportion of the top 10 unit trusts over the last 10 years seem to be international funds and some will have received a big boost from the strength of the dollar against the pound.

Mr Peter Hargreaves, of Hargreaves Lansdowne, who is a unit trust adviser, thinks a small unit trust portfolio should be split four ways – 35 per cent in Britain, 30 per cent in America and 20 per cent in Japan, leaving 15 per cent for something a bit more speculative like a Hong Kong unit trust fund.

Mr Hargreaves says: "You can get this sort of spread with a relatively small lump sum because the average minimum investment required for unit trusts is £250 although some require less and others want £1,000. But don't spread your money too widely. You'll only get an average performance."

If you think you can risk losing your windfall or a large part of it should you look at the Business Expansion Scheme?

There are plenty of funds investing money from investors. "No," says Mr Hargreaves. "Unless you are a 60 per cent taxpayer it simply isn't worth it." Under present generous tax concessions an investor can invest from £500 up to £40,000 in the current tax year, in a Business Expansion Scheme and get full tax relief – provided he hangs on to the investment for five years.

But many financial advisers fear a high mortality rate among the companies funded through the scheme. As Mr Hargreaves says: "I don't think any client of mine is going to be impressed by the fact that I saved him £5,000 in tax if he ends up with an investment that has halved in value."

Some of those prepared to tuck money away and forget about it could put their cash lump sum into a self-employed pension scheme. If you are self-employed you qualify for tax relief at your highest rate paid, on contributions. But if you have freelance earnings in addition to your normal employment or you are employed but your company has no pension scheme, you are also eligible for tax relief on one of these plans.

You could make one or a series of single premium payments. The basic rules are that you can put up to 17½ per cent of your self-employed profits into a pension plan each year and get full tax relief on the lot.

If you have not used this allocation in previous years you could use your lump sum to do so. Under Inland Revenue rules you can go back six years and claim full tax relief on your contributions.

Maggie Drummond

## MONEY ADVICE

## Alarm over rise of consumer debt

The number of people in debt is growing at a frightening rate, according to Mr John Ward of the National Consumer Council. "More and more consumers are simply having to spend more than their wallet will stretch in order to survive," he told the National Money Advice Association in Birmingham.

And once they start falling into arrears, it is very difficult to stop the slide downwards.

The effect on people and especially their families can be devastating.

The latest available figures on debt show that there has been a three fold increase in mortgage arrears since 1979. Over one in a thousand borrowers are now more than 12 months behind.

Between 1979 and 1981, the number of accounts in arrears with members of the Finance Houses Association jumped from 150,000 to 350,000.

The number of tenants in rent arrears rose by almost 50 per cent between 1980 and 1982.

Mr John Blamire, who founded the Birmingham Money Advice Centre, said: "These increases show just how necessary proper advice has become."

Further details on the Money Advice Association may be had from Mr John Blamire. Tel: 053-185691.

The new scales affect those earning more than about £14,000 a year; that is those with a residual income of more than £13,000. Residual income means the amount of income after certain deductions have been made for interest payments for which tax relief is given, and for superannuation payments and life insurance premiums. Residual income is roughly £1,000 less than gross income.

A couple, for example, with a



## EDUCATION COSTS

## Unlucky £13,000 for parents

The Government's decision to make middle and higher income parents pay more towards the living costs – and in some cases the education – of their offspring at university is sending shock waves through the middle classes.

Telephone lines at the Department of Education and Science have been buzzing this week with complaints from irate parents demanding to know how much more they will have to contribute and where they are going to find the money. Mrs Thatcher and her ministers must be calculating that they can survive such an unpopular measure, coming, as it does, relatively early in the life of this government.

The new package of measures, which involves abolition of the minimum grant of £205 a year, a dramatic steepening in the scales for parental contributions towards living costs, and the introduction of payment for the £520-a-year national tuition fee, will affect up to a quarter of a million parents. Most are not rich – they are middle income.

It will be small comfort to many that there is to be a ceiling of £4,000 a year for families with more than one offspring at college.

The new scales affect those earning more than about £14,000 a year; that is those with a residual income of more than £13,000. Residual income means the amount of income after certain deductions have been made for interest payments for which tax relief is given, and for superannuation payments and life insurance premiums. Residual income is roughly £1,000 less than gross income.

A couple, for example, with a

## PARENTAL CONTRIBUTION SCALE

Residual Income £	1984-85 Contribution £	1985-86 Contribution £
7,800	20	-
7,900	40	-
8,000	60	-
8,100	80	20
8,200	100	40
8,300	120	60
8,400	140	80
8,500	160	100
8,600	180	120
8,700	200	140
8,800	220	160
8,900	240	180
9,000	260	200
9,100	280	220
9,200	300	240
9,300	320	260
9,400	340	280
9,500	360	300
9,600	380	320
9,700	400	340
9,800	420	360
9,900	440	380
10,000	460	400
10,100	480	420
10,200	500	440
10,300	520	460
10,400	540	480
10,500	560	500
10,600	580	520
10,700	600	540
10,800	620	560
10,900	640	580
11,000	660	600
11,100	680	620
11,200	700	640
11,300	720	660
11,400	740	680
11,500	760	700
11,600	780	720
11,700	800	740
11,800	820	760
11,900	840	780
12,000	860	800
12,100	880	820
12,200	900	840
12,300	920	860
12,400	940	880
12,500	960	900
12,600	980	920
12,700	1,000	940
12,800	1,020	960
12,900	1,040	980
13,000	1,060	1,000
13,100	1,080	1,020
13,200	1,100	1,040
13,300	1,120	1,060
13,400	1,140	1,080
13,500	1,160	1,100
13,600	1,180	1,120
13,700	1,200	1,140
13,800	1,220	1,160
13,900	1,240	1,180
14,000	1,260	1,200
14,100	1,280	1,220
14,200	1,300	1,240
14,300	1,320	1,260
14,400	1,340	1,280
14,500	1,360	1,300
14,600	1,380	1,320
14,700	1,400	1,340
14,800	1,420	1,360
14,900	1,440	1,380
15,000	1,460	1,400
15,100	1,480	1,420
15,200	1,500	1,440
15,300	1,520	1,460
15,400	1,540	1,480
15,500	1,560	1,500
15,600	1,580	1,520
15,700	1,600	1,540
15,800	1,620	1,560
15,900	1,640	1,580
16,000	1,660	1,600
16,100	1,680	1,620
16,200	1,700	1,640
16,300	1,720	1,660
16,400	1,740	1,680
16,500	1,760	1,700
16,600	1,780	1,720
16,700	1,800	1,740
16,800	1,820	1,760
16,900	1,840	1,780
17,000	1,860	1,800
17,100	1,880	1,820
17,200	1,900	1,840
17,300	1,920	1,860
17,400	1,940	1,880
17,500	1,960	1,900
17,600	1,980	1,920
17,700	2,000	1,940
17,800	2,020	1,960
17,900	2,040	1,980
18,000	2,060	2,000
18,100	2,080	2,020
18,200	2,100	2,040
18,300	2,120	2,060
18,400	2,140	2,080
18,500	2,160	2,100
18,600	2,180	2,120
18,700	2,200	2,140
18,800	2,220	2,160
18,900	2,240	2,180
19,000	2,260	2,200
19,100	2,280	2,220
19,200	2,300	2,240
19,300	2,320	2,260
19,400	2,340	2,280
19,500	2,360	2,300
19,600	2,380	2,320
19,700	2,400	2,340
19,800	2,420	2,360
19,900	2,440	2,380
20,000	2,460	2,400
20,100	2,480	2,420
20,200	2,500	2,440
20,300	2,520	2,460
20,400	2,540	2,480
20,500	2,560	2,500
20,600	2,580	2,520
20,700	2,600	2,540
20,800	2,620	2,560
20,900	2,640	2,580
21,000	2,660	2,600
21,100	2,680	2,620
21,200	2,700	2,640
21,300	2,720	2,660
21,400	2,740	2,680
21,500	2,760	2,700
21,600	2,780	2,720
21,700	2,800	2,740
21,800	2,820	2,760
21,900	2,840	2,780
22,000	2,860	2,800
22,100	2,880	2,820
22,200	2,900	2,840
22,300	2,920	2,860
22,400	2,940	2,880
22,500	2,960	2,900
22,600	2,980	2,920
22,700	3,000	2,940
22,800	3,020	2,960
22,900	3,040	2,980
23,000	3,060	3,000
23,100	3,080	3,020
23,200	3,100	3,040
23,300	3,120	3,060
23,400	3,140	3,080
23,500	3,160	3,100
23,600	3,180	3,120
23,700	3,200	3,140
23,800	3,220	3,160
23,900	3,240	3,180
24,000	3,260	3,200
24,100	3,280	3,220
24,200	3,300	3,240
24,300	3,320	3,260
24,400	3,340	3,280
24,500	3,360	3,300
24,600	3,380	3,320
24,700	3,400	3,340
24,800	3,420	3,360
24,900	3,440	3,380
25,000	3,460	3,400

\*Parents with residual income above the line will be better off following the changes – parents below the line are worse off.

residual income of £15,500 will have to pay £113 more a year towards their child's living costs at university or polytechnic. This

means that from autumn next year they will pay £1,399.

Parents with a residual income of £17,000 will have to find £238 more a year from next September, bringing them up to £1,774; those with a residual income of £20,000 will have to pay £488 more, making a total of £2,524; those with a residual income of £23,000 will have to contribute an extra £738, making a total of £3,274; and a couple on £25,000 will have to pay an extra £904, bringing their total to £3,774.

Most parents at the top end of the income scale will be paying less than the amounts shown. Few will pay more than about £2,400, made up of living costs and tuition fees. But, if their offspring are disabled or doing an expensive course such as medicine or having to travel to study, the costs begin to mount.

This increase comes only a year after the first steepening in scales for the better-off. Sir Keith Joseph, the Secretary of State for Education, has confirmed that it will affect students in mid-course and says it is needed so that more money can be spent on science research and increasing the average student grant.

This will not reassure the irate bank manager (salary £20,000 a year) who rang me to say he would either have to sell his house or borrow the money.

Lucy Hodges



## Criterion's Complete Recovery Plan

Illness and accidents can threaten your ability to earn a living. And can cause distress – especially if you have a family to maintain.

Yet it's easy to protect yourself and them from the effects of being ill and unable to provide a family income.

Our Complete Recovery Plan pays you an income of up to £450 a month if you're ill in hospital or £225 at home. It provides benefits for your family, too – including Maternity Benefit. Don't let your bank balance be a casualty while you're a patient.

Find out more about the Complete Recovery Plan... send off the coupon.

To: Criterion Assurance Group, Swan Court, Petersfield, Hants. GU32 3AE

Please send me full details of the Criterion Complete Recovery Plan.

I'd like to know about Criterion's other Plans. ☐

FORENAMES

SURNAME

ADDRESS

POSTCODE

DATE OF BIRTH

Criterion Assurance Group

TU/AS/NI

Up to 14% per annum  
10.5% NET  
Deposit Accounts

Minimum £100 at six months' notice  
Monthly interest payments available  
Long term growth deposits  
Fixed rates

Write to:  
**CALCULUS FINANCE**  
(Liquidity deposit bank)  
Calculus Finance P.L.C.  
Trentport, Highgate Road  
Wellington, Surrey TW9 3BS  
Telephone (0933) 63900/79



F & C Unit Management can help. As a special Christmas offer, we are prepared to accept single investments of £20 (or more) in the F & C Capital Fund – providing the person receiving the present is under 18 on 25th December 1984.

This investment opportunity allows you to give a really worthwhile gift. By purchasing units in the F & C Capital Fund now, you will be providing a child with a growing investment for his or her future.

You can add to the initial investment at any time, in multiples of £20, to celebrate such occasions as birthdays, exam successes and future Christmases.

If we receive your cheque and completed application form before 7th December, we will make sure the unit certificate is posted to you, first class, by 14th December so you can give the present personally on Christmas Day. Please post early to avoid the Christmas rush.

## F &amp; C Capital Fund

The F & C Capital Fund is a technology unit trust investing throughout the world in new and emerging growth industries, such as telecommunications, healthcare, biotechnology and microtechnology. It aims to provide maximum capital growth over the long term.

## F &amp; C Unit Management

F & C Unit Management Ltd is part of the £1,000 million Foreign & Colonial Management Group which has been looking after the interests of individuals and companies since 1868.

## General Information

The Trust is authorised by the Department of Trade and Industry and constituted by Trust Deed. An initial charge of 5% is included in the price of units and there is an annual charge of 4% (+VAT) of the value of the Fund. Prices and yields are calculated and published daily in The Times, Financial Times and Daily Telegraph. Income distributions are made on 30 April and 31 October. Units are allocated at the price ruling when we receive your order. Units may be sold back at any time at a price not less than the bid price on the day we receive your instructions. Payment is normally made within 7 days of



# Remember, remember, the 28th of November.

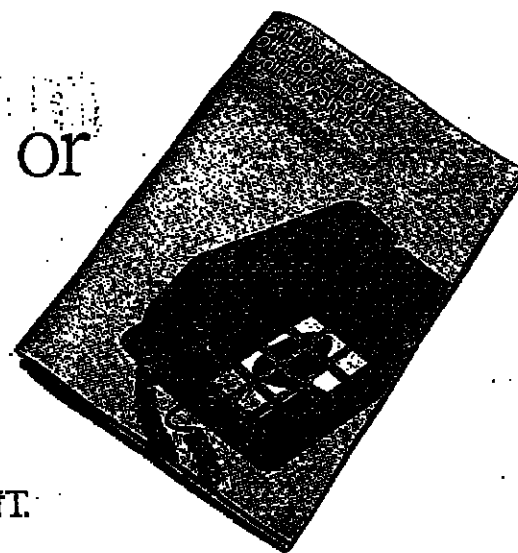


November 28th is the last day for receipt of applications to buy British Telecom shares.

A prospectus, containing an application form, will be published in this newspaper on Tuesday.

Or you can get one from your bank, post office, or financial adviser.

**Are you going to share in British Telecom's future?**





## FAMILY MONEY

## FAMILY MONEY MARKET

**Banks**  
Current account - no interest paid.  
Deposit accounts - Midland, Barclays, Lloyds, 6.75 per cent, National Westminster, 8.75 per cent, seven days notice required for withdrawals. National Girobank 7 per cent. Lloyds extra interest 9.5 per cent. Nat West 8.75 per cent. Fixed term deposits £10,000-£24,999, 1 month 9 1/2 per cent, 3 months 9 1/2 per cent, 6 months 9 1/2 per cent. Rates quoted by National Westminster. Other banks may differ.

Fund	Money	Flat	APR	Telephone
Allen Lane	10.00	10.47	01 838 8070	
B of Scotland	9.00	10.03	01 628 8060	
British Mid	10.00	10.47	01 586 2777	
Midland	9.50	9.84	01 598 6034	
Open Market				
Management				
Account	9.25	9.57	01 236 9362	
S & P	9.50	10.00	0706 65996	
Schwartz	9.75	10.33	0705 82733	
Watt	10.00	10.25	10.10	
Telford & Pyle	10.00	10.33	01 236 9362	
T & R	10.00	10.67	01 236 9362	
T & R	10.00	10.33	0272 72241	
Yorkshire	9.50	10.18	0272 72241	
Yorkshire	9.50	10.18	01 628 4881	
Yorkshire	9.50	9.92	0732 251161	
Yorkshire	9.50	9.92	0732 251161	

**National Savings Bank**  
Ordinary accounts - interest 6 per cent on £500 minimum on deposit for whole of 1984, otherwise 5 per cent. Investment Account - 12 per cent interest paid without deduction of tax, monthly notice of withdrawal, maximum investment £50,000.

**National Savings Income Bond**  
Min. investment £2,000 - max. £50,000. Interest - 12.75 per cent variable at six weeks notice - paid monthly without deduction of tax. Repayment at 3 months notice. Penalties in first year.

**National Savings Deposit Bond**  
Min. investment £250 max. £50,000. Interest - 12.75 per cent variable at six weeks notice credited annually without deduction of tax. Repayment at three months' notice. Penalties in first year.

**National Savings Certificates**  
29th issue. Return totally free of income and capital gains tax, equivalent to an annual interest rate over the five-year term of 8 per cent, maximum investment £5,000.

**National Savings Yearly Plan**  
A one year regular savings plan converting into four-year savings certificates. Minimum £20. Maximum £100 a month. Return over five years 9.06 per cent - tax free.

**Local authority yearling bonds**  
Fixed term, fixed rate investments. Interest quoted gross (basic rate deducted at source (can be reclaimed by non-taxpayer), minimum investment £1,000, purchased through stockbroker or bank.

**Guaranteed Income Bonds**  
Return paid net of basic rate tax. Higher rate taxpayers may have a further liability on maturity.

**Local authority town hall bonds**  
Fixed term, fixed rate investments. Interest quoted gross (basic rate deducted at source (can be reclaimed by non-taxpayer), 1 year Heath 10 per cent, 2 years Liverpool 10 per cent, 3 years British National 8.75 per cent, 4 years Windsor Life 9 per cent, 5 years Liberty Life 9.3 per cent.

**Building societies**  
Ordinary share accounts - 6.75 per cent. Extra interest accounts usually pay 1 per cent over the ordinary share rate. Regular savings schemes - 12.5 per cent over BSA offered ordinary share rate. Rates quoted above are those most commonly offered. Individual building societies may quote different rates. Interest on all accounts paid net of basic rate tax. Not reclaimable by non-taxpayers.

**Foreign currency deposits**  
Rates quoted by Royal Bank of Scotland. Interest - 8.00 per cent. 6 month. 8.50 per cent. 1 year. 9.00 per cent. 2 year. 9.50 per cent. 3 year. 10.00 per cent. 4 year. 10.50 per cent. 5 year. 11.00 per cent. 6 year. 11.50 per cent. 7 year. 12.00 per cent. 8 year. 12.50 per cent. 9 year. 13.00 per cent. 10 year. 13.50 per cent.

**Investors in industry**  
Fixed term, fixed rate investments of between 3 and 5 years. Interest paid half-yearly without deduction of tax 10.25 per cent, 10.5 per cent between six and ten years; information from 91 Waterloo Road, London SE1 01-928 7822.

**October RPI: 357.7.**

Opportunities for savers have rarely been better than in today's highly competitive market and finding new ways of attracting deposits from the public is a priority for bankers.

The task is more urgent because of the forthcoming extension of the composite rate tax system to the banks. When this comes into effect next April, banks will have to deduct basic rate tax from the interest paid to depositors just like building societies do. Without new and better savings schemes the banks will then be left looking even more uncompetitive on the rates offered investors than they do already.

Midland Bank has already introduced a range of new savings or deposit schemes and two further developments this week show how the savings industry is gearing up for composite rate tax.

The first is an offshore-based high interest cheque account being launched by Britannia Arrow, the fund management group, and Cater Allen, the City bank, through its Jersey operations. The scheme is similar to the high interest cheque account they already offer in this country. The minimum deposit is £2,500 and gross interest is 10 per cent flat (10.47 per cent

## Banks seek new deals for savers

APR) and a TSB Visa Trustcard can be linked to the account.

The Jersey scheme also allows customers to write cheques for less than £250 at a cost of 75p a time and includes a secured loan facility of up to half the value of any Britannia units.

However, the key difference is that come next April interest on the Jersey account will still be paid gross while the onshore account will pay interest net of tax unless you fill in a form showing you are non-resident in the United Kingdom.

The Jersey account is mainly aimed at expatriates although there may well be interest from British residents who want to delay paying tax on their interest.

Lloyds Bank also announced changes this week to its Cashflow account, a regularly monthly savings scheme which

consumer credit, such as credit cards and personal loans which is true enough. But it goes to show that many forms of consumer finance are now extraordinarily expensive in relation to the general level of interest rates and indeed the cost of an overdraft.

Also gearing up to meet the new challenge, Citibank is revamping the terms of its Cheque Plus account which is an interest-bearing cheque account paying up to 11.25 per cent.

Customers get a cheque book, can make payments by standing order, pay in by standing order, and have their salary paid directly into the account. All these facilities are free of charge.

There is no minimum balance requirement - you can open an account with just £1 but there is no overdraft facility. You must keep the account in credit. This is, however, no charge for writing cheques and interest paid is 9.5 per cent on balances up to £500, 11.25 per cent on balances over £500.

Competition is certainly helping to improve the opportunities for savers but life is not so comfortable for borrowers nowadays.

Peter Wilson-Smith

## CURRENCY

## On the trail of the last £1 note

The end of the year sees the end of the £1 note and the beginning of the hunt among banknote collectors to track down the last note issued.

Mr Duggeby, the BBC's financial editor and author of the authoritative English Paper Money which goes into its third edition next Friday, believes that the last run of £1 notes will bear the serial DZ80 - the very last note will probably be DZ80 9999.

"That will be a very nice note, but it will probably be kept by the Bank of England," Mr Duggeby said. The last notes have already been printed but the Bank of England is loath to spell out the serial numbers because it does not want to start a treasure hunt.

The clearing banks will have stocked up on new £1 notes in preparation for the Christmas shopping spree which boosts the demand for cash. So the last £1 notes will already have been printed and are probably lying in a bank's vaults.

But the run-of-the-mill Somerset note will never be worth more than £1. Certain rare serial numbers such as ANO1 would be worth £3 in mint condition.



"I thought I'd help you get rid of your old pound notes before the end of December"

The last notes in the previous series of pound notes have been traced as far as HZ62 and one would have to pay around £8 for one in good condition. These notes bear the signature of John Branwyn Page who was replaced as chief cashier by David Henry Fitzroy Somerset in 1980.

stunning rarities. In the days of John Standish Flood (1966-1970) there were some notes with the serial TM which were used to replace damaged notes on the production line. They are worth around £48 in good condition. Some of these notes have "g" printed on the back by the "Bank of England" block to denote that the note was printed on a Goebel machine. A pair of notes - one with the "g" and one without - in uncirculated condition would be worth £200.

Bank note enthusiasts used to value O'Brien (1955-1962) notes A02N, A03N and A04N with an "n" on the reverse which showed that it was an experimental print run. But publicity about this brought out so many of the notes from amateur note watchers that it is now no longer a rarity.

Ironically the demand from bank note collectors for Mr Duggeby's book made the second edition itself a rarity with copies of the £5.95 book recently changing hands at up to £12. The new edition sells for £7.50 and is available from Stanley Gibbons, Strand, London, WC2R 0LX.

But there are still some

## ADVICE

## Money message for women

A widow approached an insurance broker, Mrs Andrea Uffland, at a seminar and asked what she should do with her money. It turned out that she had been left more than £250,000 by her husband. Her bank manager had told her to put it on deposit, or in a building society. But Mrs Uffland said: "What she needed was specialized advice - on tax, for instance, and the implications of inheritance arrangements for her children, but she simply didn't know where to go."

Mrs Uffland, a director of Drummond Moore's insurance brokers, is launching a series of Money Workshops for Women, backed by Scottish Widows and Commercial Union. The first is in London on the evening of November 28, costing £5.

The Money Workshop will include speakers on savings, tax and insurance. Mrs Uffland said: "I don't agree with the idea of flogging special financial products to women. What they really need is somewhere to thrash out their particular financial problems." For details of Money Workshop, phone Mrs Uffland (Tel: 01-439 1061).

## Self-employed?

### Which pension plan you chose could have made £13,233 difference.

The independent magazine *Planned Savings*' most recent survey of 20 years regular premium with profit pension policies showed The Equitable Life Pension Fund at £37,133 to be once again among the best, 17% higher than the average of our competitors.

One of them produced as little as £23,900. £13,233 is quite a difference.

One of the reasons we perform so well is that we don't pay commission to brokers or other middlemen.

So you'll need to get in touch with us direct. Telephone us on 01-606 6611 or send this coupon FREEPOST.

Send to: The Equitable Life, FREEPOST 4 Coleman Street, London EC2A 2JT. I'd welcome further details on your Self-Employed Pension Plans wide: ☐ Annual/Variable Premiums; ☐ Monthly Premiums; ☐ Unit-linked based alternatives. (UK residents only)

Name (Mr/Ms/Ms): \_\_\_\_\_

Address: \_\_\_\_\_

Postcode: \_\_\_\_\_

Date of Birth: \_\_\_\_\_

BRHC

## The Equitable Life

The oldest mutual life office in the world.

Unit Trust Prices - change on the week	Unit Trust Prices - change on the week	Unit Trust Prices - change on the week	Unit Trust Prices - change on the week	Unit Trust Prices - change on the week	Unit Trust Prices - change on the week
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## Law Report November 17 1984 House of Lords

## Retained firemen not eligible for council pension

Suffolk County Council v Secretary of State for the Environment and Another

Before Lord Fraser of Tullybeg, Lord Elwyn-Jones, Lord Keith of Kinkaid, Lord Bridge of Harwich and Lord Templeman

[Speeches read November 15]

A "retained fireman" who was obliged to be available for fire-fighting duties whenever called on but who actually performed such duties for less than 30 hours a week was not a "whole-time employee" within regulation A3 (1) of the Local Government Superannuation Regulations (SI 1974 No 520) and was accordingly not a pensionable employee under those regulations.

The House of Lords, overruling *Bullock v Metropolitan Council* (1979) 1 CR 799 (Court of Appeal), allowed an appeal from Mr Justice Woolf, who had upheld the determination of the Secretary of State for the Environment in favour of the second respondent, Mr Edward George Noel Alcock.

Regulation B2 (1) provides: "The following persons shall be entitled to participate in the benefits of the superannuation fund maintained under these regulations:— (a) every whole-time manual worker..."

Mr Anthony Scriven, QC and Mr Colin Smith for the council; Mr Andrew Collins for the secretary of state; Mr Eldon Tabor, QC and Mr Anthony Dinkin for Mr Alcock.

LORD TEMPLEMAN said that a retained fireman was not, like a regular fireman, employed on a stipulated number of hours. Under his conditions of service, he was obliged to attend at the station to which he was attached for training and maintenance duties for an average of up to two hours each week, to attend promptly in response to a call at any time and to attend at any fire or other occurrence or at any other duties for reserve or on call in accordance with orders. In return, he was entitled to an annual retaining fee and to attendance and turn-out fees and a drill attendance fee.

To comply with those conditions, he must live and remain, save by prior arrangement, within call. He was provided with an electronic alarm. In practice, he was regarded as fulfilling his obligations satisfactorily if he responded to 65 per cent of calls made on him.

Mr Alcock lived in and owned and managed a shop within five minutes of the fire station. If he was called during shop hours, he had to close the shop or leave it in charge of somebody else. A retained fireman who was not self-employed was not accepted for service unless his employers consented to his answering calls and engaging in fire-fighting duties.

Mr Alcock, as a retained fireman, was not entitled to an ordinary retirement pension from the council as a fire authority under the Firemen's Pension Scheme 1973, made under section 26 of the Fire Services Act 1947, but it was submitted that he was entitled to an ordinary retirement pension from the council as a local authority employee under the 1974 Regulations.

Those considerations were very relevant to the question of the terms of service of regular and retained firemen.

But there was one important difference between a retained fireman and a regular fireman. A regular fireman was free to do as he pleased, provided that he remained within call, unless and until a fire occurred and he was called to his station.

Fire-fighting did not occupy a large part of his time. He was free to pursue, and usually did pursue, some other occupation which was his principal occupation. Mr Alcock's principal occupation and means of livelihood were in his shop.

The regular fireman, on the other hand, must accept that his principal occupation was fire-fighting.

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occupation was a fire-fighting. He was engaged in that occupation for a stipulated number of hours on terms which prevented him from doing anything else while on duty.

The retained fireman was only on duty when a fire occurred and he was called. The regular fireman was on duty for his contractual hours and overtime hours each week, whether there was a fire or not.

So far as pensions were concerned, the regular fireman was entitled to his principal pension as a fireman to provide for his retirement. The retained fireman could look to his principal pension.

In his Lordship's opinion, a retained fireman was a part-time employee, not a full-time employee. Without the aid of a definition, Mr Alcock appeared to be entitled to an ordinary retirement pension from the council as a local authority employee under the 1974 Regulations.

He was a shopkeeper every weekday. He was a fireman when there was a fire and when he was called on to report and work as a fireman.

The expressions "full-time" and "part-time" must be related to the time spent or required to be spent in an occupation. The definition of a "whole-time employee" in the 1974 Regulations supported the normal meaning.

A retained fireman contracted to answer a call but his obligation to keep himself available to respond to a call was not in itself employment. He contracted to employ himself in the service of the council whenever he was called on to do so following a fire. The call to duty began and then continued until he was released.

It was absurd to suggest that Mr Alcock's "hours of employment" by the council included the time he spent working for himself in his shop and the other hours during which he engaged in activities that the council could not control and in places where it had no authority.

While his Lordship could understand and sympathise with the view that a retained fireman ought to be put in the same position for pension purposes as a regular fireman, the decision in *Bullock's* case, where a retained fireman had successfully claimed a redundancy payment under the Contracts of Employment Act 1972, seemed to be based on a misunderstanding of the differences between a regular fireman who was on duty and a retained fireman who was on call. He would overrule that decision.

The present appeal must be allowed.

LORD FRASER, LORD ELWYN-JONES, LORD KEITH and LORD BRIDGE agreed. Solicitors: Sharpe, Pritchard & Co; Treasury Solicitor; Gulland & Gulland, Maidstone.

LORD KEITH said that at the material time the defendant was a self-employed courier the whole of whose activity lay in transporting films, video tapes and other material for Harlech Television from Mold to Cardiff and occasionally to other destinations.

For that purpose he provided himself with a Ford motor car which he purchased in June 1980. He had previously rented a car for a few months. He was paid a fee for each journey undertaken and also a subsistence allowance.

Between June 1980 and July 1981 the defendant had travelled over 100,000 miles in the car and he thereupon decided to purchase a new one. On July 31, 1981 he visited the showroom of a car dealer, J. J. Davies at Baginbun, Chwyd, and offered the car in part exchange for the purchase of a new one.

Upon inspection by a servant of the dealer, the odometer was seen to show a recorded mileage of 18,100 miles and the appearance of the car was consistent with that. The odometer was fitted with five digits

only, and had in fact gone right round the clock, so that the true mileage was 118,100.

The defendant knew of that but did not disclose it, and it was agreed that the dealer was entitled to £3,800 for the old car against the price of £8,270 for the new one. On August 1, 1981 the defendant turned in his old car, collected the new one, and signed a sales invoice for the former. That invoice showed a mileage of 18,100 miles, but it was stated before the Divisional Court that that was added later. The old car had been used almost, but not quite exclusively, in the course of the defendant's courier business.

Section 1(1) of the 1968 Act provided that "Any person who, in the course of a trade or business, (a) applies a false trade description to any goods; or (b) supplies or offers to supply goods to which a false trade description is applied; shall, subject to the provisions of this Act, be guilty of an offence."

There was no doubt that the defendant, when he traded in his car, applied a false description to it in that he represented that it had travelled 18,100 miles when the true mileage was 118,100 miles.

"Trade description" was defined by section 2(1) of the 1968 Act as "any description of goods or services being an indication, direct or indirect, and by whatever means given, of any of various matters with respect to any goods including (i) other history, including previous ownership or use, or (ii) the question was whether the defendant applied the trade description to his car "in the course of trade or business".

It was clear that the car was reasonably incidental to the carrying on of the business and it was contended on behalf of the prosecution that that was sufficient to cause the transaction to be in the course of the business within the meaning of the statute.

The decision of Lord Parker, Lord Bridge and Lord Templeman in *Harlech Television v Harlech Television* (1979) 1 WLR 1375, was the proposition that in certain circumstances the sale of certain goods might, within the meaning of the Act, be in the course of a trade or business, notwithstanding that the trade or business of the defendant did not consist in dealing for profit in goods of that, or indeed any other, description.

It was fundamental that the judge did not find that the car was held for the purposes of a business, in a certain sense, he said to be in the course of that business, irrespective of whether the chattel was acquired with a view to its sale or for consumption or as a capital asset.

However, in his Lordship's opinion section 1(1) of the Act was not intended to cast such a wide net as that. The expression "in the course of a trade or business" in the context of an Act having consumer protection as its primary purpose, conveyed the concept of some degree of regularity, and it was to be observed that the long title of the Act referred to "misdescriptions of goods, services, accommodation and facilities provided in the course of trade". Lord Parker in the *Harlech* case clearly considered that the expression was not used in the broadest sense.

The reason why the transaction there was not a trade or business in his view was that it was an integral part of the business carried on as a car hire firm. That would not cover the sporadic selling of pieces of equipment which were no longer required for the purposes of a business. The final feature of the *Harlech* case was that the defendant's business as part of its normal practice bought and disposed of cars.

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## ANNOUNCEMENTS

and all other notices

Announcements authorized by the Registrar General, London W1C 8BZ

Announcements can be received by telephone on Monday to Friday, on Saturday between 10.00 and 12.00, and on Sunday between 10.00 and 12.00. For a full list of the following day, contact 01-235 3311.

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## Women priests 'obstacle' to unity

By Clifford Longley  
Religious Affairs  
Correspondent

The Roman Catholic Archbishop of Liverpool, Mgr Derek Worlock, said yesterday that the decision of the General Synod of the Church of England in favour of the ordination of women on Thursday was an "obstacle" to unity between the two churches.

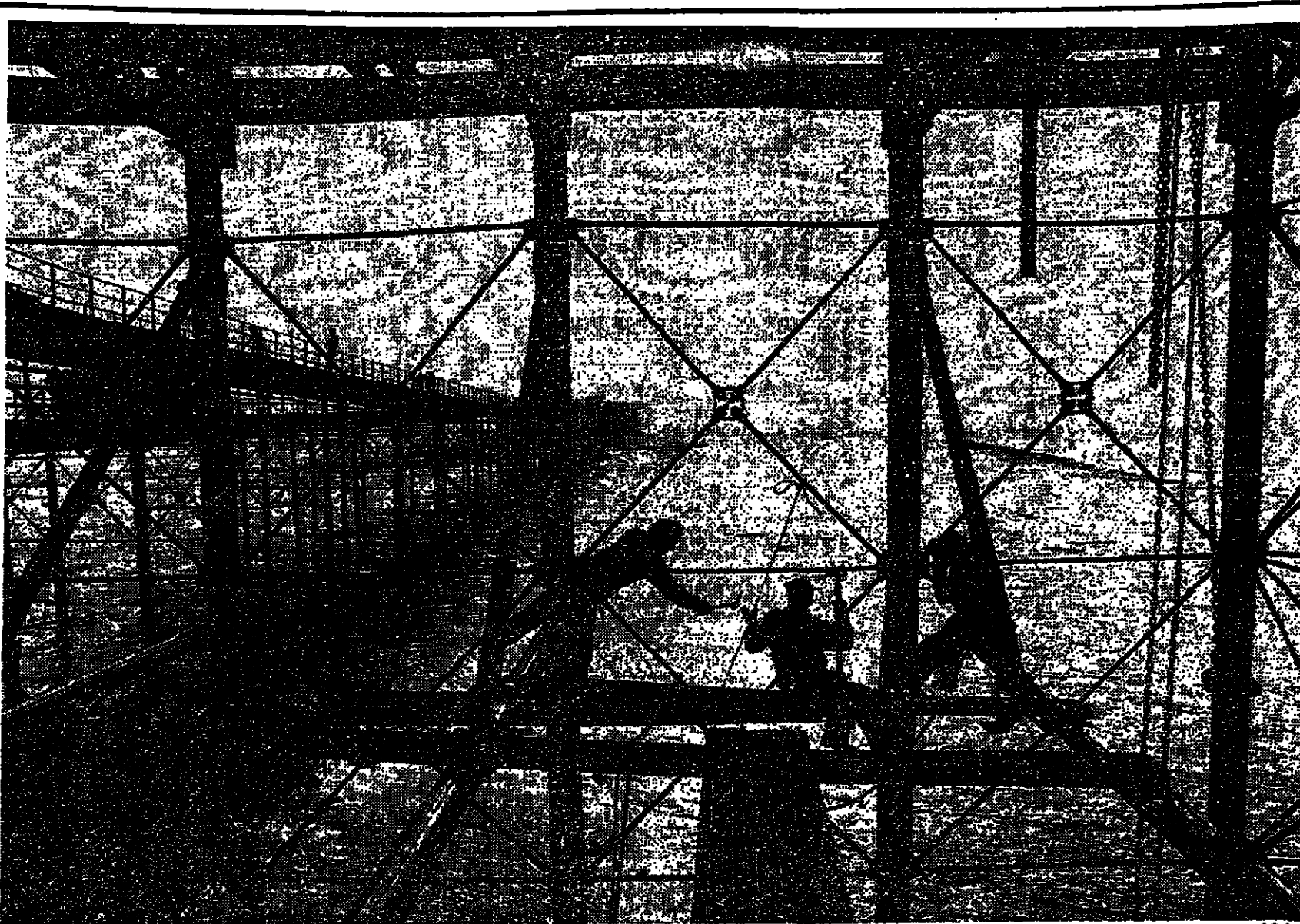
He is vice-president of the Roman Catholic Bishops' Conference of England and Wales, and was speaking at the end of their meeting in London, when the progress of Anglican-Roman Catholic negotiations had been generally discussed. He said he understood "why, if individuals feel that this is an approach to truth, they should pursue the matter".

The bishops had not discussed the issue at their meeting, which was taken to be an indication that relations between the two churches have not been greatly disturbed.

It emerged yesterday that the Roman Catholic Church has implemented its earlier decision to look favourably on the possibility of ordaining to the Roman Catholic priesthood married clergy of other churches who converted to Roman Catholicism. Several cases are believed to be in the "pipeline" but no decision has been made in any individual case.

Some Anglican clergy may leave the Church of England if it ordains women, and the policy on convert married clergy would give them an option to continue in the Roman Catholic Church. A set of "guidelines" have been agreed by the bishops, who are concerned not to be seen to be "poaching" from the Church of England. An Anglican clergyman who becomes a Roman Catholic would be expected to wait at least a year before his case could be considered. Mgr Worlock said in most cases the Roman Catholic Church would consult the appropriate authority in the Church of England when considering their suitability.

It is understood the guidelines have been discussed with the Archbishop of Canterbury, Dr Robert Runcie, who has registered no objection.



In the realm of the pier: Work has begun to refurbish Southend Pier. If all goes to plan, trains will again be running its 2,000-yard length by 1986 (Photograph: Brian Harris)

## I was a CIA pet - Svetlana

Continued from page 1

There had been speculation that the authorities would not stage the conference because of the risk that awkward questions might be raised about Stalinism and Svetlana's descriptions of the Soviet Union as a prison full of pain and trauma. But only a handful of questions were permitted after her prepared statement.

Occasionally correcting the official translation, Svetlana said she had never meant to defect in 1967. She had intended to return from Delhi, where she attended her husband's funeral, within a month. She did not claim - as the journalist, Oleg Bitov, did in September - that she had been kidnapped or tortured, but she echoed Bitov's allegation that

defector's writings were dictated by Western intelligence.

A New York legal company had made her sign away her right, leaving her powerless. She had wanted to live in Switzerland, Greece or Sweden but had been obliged to live in the United States and then - for the past two years - in Britain.

During her years in the West, she had seen "enough human misfortune and misery in these so-called highly civilized Anglo-Saxon countries". She had not found a niche among Soviet émigrés, and her homesickness had increased recently when she heard her 30-year-old son, Josif, was ill in Moscow. Svetlana said she wanted to live the "quiet private life" she

had lived for the first 40 years of her life, and asked journalists to leave her in peace. "This is the last time I will meet the press".

British friends believe she was expressing her true feelings, although some of them were misquoting (Patricia Clough writes).

"She wouldn't lie," said journalist Miriam Gross, who has corresponded with Svetlana and interviewed her in the past. "She went around saying these things; she wasn't making them up. No one believed, however, that the CIA had told her what to write. 'The idea of the CIA wasting time telling her what to write is rubbish,' Mr Malcolm Muggeridge, broadcaster and journalist, said.

## Board expects pit strike to collapse by Christmas

Continued from page 1

after the afternoon shift clocked on yesterday, there were 372 "new faces" back at the pits, bringing the number of men who have gone back to work to 5,016 this week.

Six of the nine pits in north Derbyshire are now producing coal, but the number of men returning in Yorkshire and Scotland slowed sharply and the number in South Wales fell by four.

In Scotland, Mr Mick Megahay, the miners' vice-president, derided the board's figures and predicted that there could be power cuts by Christmas if other workers supported the strike.

He said the board's figures: "If the pit cat wakes up it's on the colliery books - that is how they manipulate the figures".

As well as the proposal to resettle intimidated working miners, ministers are increasingly talking in terms of victory over Mr Scargill, while making clear that magnanimity will be shown to the miners themselves (our Political Correspondent writes).

There is some criticism of the board's failure to promote the activities of its newly founded £5m enterprise company, which has been set up to create alternative work in mining communities.

Letter from Addis Ababa

## Living it up in the land of famine

The bread queues start forming outside the government depots at about 4.30 in the morning and number perhaps 200 people by dawn. The lines never seem to shorten, throughout the long day into dusk, and are made up of silent, patient women whose faces, dry as old river beds, have seen many famines.

Now that the Organization of African Unity Summit is over, there may briefly be a little more bread to go round. The hundreds of delegates from 51 states have had the best food and drink the city could offer in the last week, but now they have flown back to their own countries and their own problems and left Ethiopia with hers.

The dreary morning newspaper's editorial talks reassuringly of coming to grips with the famine. The revolutionary Government and the Workers' Party of Ethiopia have established a national committee, it says, which aims to "realize the implementation of the centrally mapped-out strategies by the politbureau of the Central Committee of the WPE".

It talks of "harnessing the various natural resources", and a long-term scheme "foresees turning today's languishing compatriots in drought-affected areas into productive citizens to play an active role in the economic construction process."

But bread queues and the ubiquitous beggars apart, there is little evidence of crisis or impending calamity on the streets. Capital cities are usually last to share in a nation's misery, and so it is here. There is rationing and grain has been diverted to the ravaged provinces, but there is plenty of food for those who can afford it.

Less than a hundred miles away, a tribespeople collapse and die on the main road to the capital and thousands of others crawl to the feeding centres in the last agonies of starvation, but there is scant awareness of their plight in the city.

Restaurants and bars are crowded, waiters seldom idle. The best eating house in town, run by an Italian family and one of the few not under state

control, delivers perfect pasta to crisp white tables, has a long wine list and no shortage of cognac.

Diners depart as like as not to be accosted by a man selling boxes of real Havana cigars, made available through the Cuban military presence here. The morning rush hour, controlled by the semaphores of traffic policemen, the crowded pavements and a football stadium with 20,000 spectators indicate a city that is too busy to notice a distant tragedy.

Proclaim long life to proletarian internationalism, the confident smile of Comrade Chairman Mengistu is pictured everywhere, and the crossed Kalashnikovs, 25th high on a rooftop overlooking Unity Square, suggest that solidarity will triumph over the worst famine the country can remember.

But the authorities concede it will require more than that. Conspicuous as they are of capitalists, they nevertheless demand that the rich to the rescue. "Ethiopia makes its rightful appeal to the international community," says the morning paper, "and the assistance expected is no charity. It is an expression of solidarity, a gesture in fulfilling a humanitarian duty."

Father Stefano Tella, a senior official of the Roman Catholic Church in Addis Ababa, can see one of the breadlines from his second floor window. He has just returned from three exhausting weeks touring the famine areas.

"People look at my face and ask me what is wrong," he says wearily. "I have never been so worried about my country. In the north, east, south, even the green west, people are suffering a terrible hunger."

Outside his office, gangs of shoeshine boys, old before their time, size up potential customers by looking first at their feet and then at their faces. Barefoot ragamuffins pursue Europeans for the length of a street, begging, "Yelem injera, yelem injera," they chant. "No food, no food."

Thomson Prentice

## THE TIMES INFORMATION SERVICE

### Today's events

New exhibitions  
Blackburn in the 1950s and 25 years of post war design. Museum and Art Gallery, Museum St.

Blackburn, Mon to Fri 9.30 to 6, Sat 9.30 to 5 (ends Dec 29).  
Dishes for Dishes, designed and made by South Wales Potters, Monmouth Museum, Priory St, Gwent, Mon to Sat 10.30 to 1, and 2

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